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ROCHELLE SEED COMPANY



ROCHELLE, ILLINOIS

To Our Patrons and Friends



WE take great pleasure in placing in the hands of our continually growing circle of friends, our catalogue of Farm and Garden Seeds for 1918, and we wish to sincerely thank those who have favored us with their orders in the past, and have assisted us in building up our large and growing business.

Perhaps never in the history of our seed industry have general conditions been so adverse to the successful production of seeds as in the past season. The extreme drought and unfavorable growing conditions in this country have tended to produce a light yield in all things, and almost a total failure in some sorts. Europe, who in times past has contributed no small part to the world's supply, has had little time and effort to devote along these lines. Seeds of Root Crops of all kinds such as Beet, Parsnip and Radish are among the short items. Beans and Sugar Corn have returned a very light yield and the supply is necessarily limited. We are fortunate in having fairly good crops of most varieties, and with few exceptions have our usual full stock to offer.

To insure a full delivery of all items, we advise placing your orders early before our stock becomes depleted.

The cost of living continues to rise but sunshine and rain are free. There is no land so poor that it cannot be made to grow something. Shall it be something worth while or weeds? You can afford to enjoy a bigger garden this year because the value of the yield was never before so great as compared with the cost of fresh or preserved vegetables. The yield is great in the satisfaction of having fresh vegetables from your own garden.

ALL VARIETIES TESTED. Not all seeds grown are good or profitable to plant. It is our policy to offer and send out only seed of the highest quality obtainable. To this end we carefully test out every crop, discarding everything that does not measure up to our standard.

New varieties of which there are hundreds, annually introduced, must first show some superiority and unusual worth before we will offer them to our trade. If you see new crops offered that are of interest to you, write us asking about their value and adaptability to your particular section and soil. We wish to co-operate with our customers and only supply seeds of varieties that will prove satisfactory and make customers who boost for our seeds.

The purchaser of seeds unlike the buyer of any other commodity, is unable to judge by appearance the merit of his purchase and must rely to a great extent upon the confidence he has in his seedman. We highly treasure the confidence of our patrons and strive to have every transaction justify the faith entrusted to us.

OUR SEED TRADE is entirely through this catalogue. We send out no commission seeds, but devote all our endeavors to supplying our trade with the best and finest stocks obtainable. The substantial increase in our business each year assures us that our efforts are not in vain.

This book was designed to bring to the reader's attention, in form for easy reference, a complete descriptive list such seeds as are required for the Farm and Garden, with cultural directions.

A SPECIAL FAVOR--If you receive more than one copy of this Book we shall esteem it a favor if you will hand the extra copy to a friend or neighbor whom you think will be interested in Good Seeds.

Information For Purchasers

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH WITH ORDER. We send nothing C. O. D. Every item enters into the seed business is spot cash. Cash buys the best of everything. When cost of seed, postage and other necessary expense is paid, high grade seeds are sold on a very small margin of profit. It is not big profits on a single order, but the large number of orders we receive, that enable us to make the low prices and give you the most possible for your money.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Remittance may be sent at our risk by any of the following methods, viz: Postal Money Order, Draft on New York or Chicago, or Express Company's Money Order.

WE PREPAY POSTAGE on all vegetable and flower seeds quoted by packet, ounce or pound, pint or quart, and guarantee safe delivery at any postoffice in the United States, provided that orders for peas, beans, and corn shall also include a reasonable amount of other vegetable and flower seeds.

IT MATTERS NOT HOW SMALL YOUR ORDER, nor what you want in the seed line, we shall be glad to hear from you, even for only one packet; it will have our best attention. Our ambition is to serve you in a manner that will make you one of our satisfied customers.

GUARANTEE. Complaints made that seeds are not good, should quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds. There are hundreds of contingents constantly arising to prevent the best of seeds giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep or too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil, insects of all kinds destroying the plants as soon as or before they appear, wet weather, cold weather, frosts, chemical changes in the seeds induced by temperature, etc. For the above reasons it is impractical to guarantee seeds under all circumstances, yet at the same we exercise the greatest care in seeing that our seeds are fresh and true to name, knowing that your success is ours, and that a satisfied customer is our best advertisement. Therefore we do not in any way, expressed or implied, guarantee the description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, sold by us, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept these goods on the above terms, no sale is made thereof, and he must return them at once, and money will be refunded.

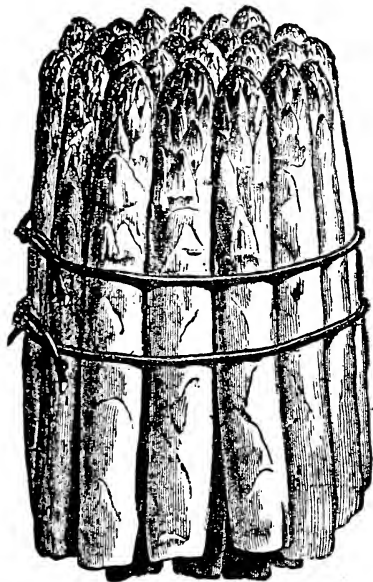
PRICES. In comparing our mail prices, especially on heavy seeds such as peas, beans and corn by the pint and quart, and other seeds by the packet, ounce or pound, **BEAR IN MIND THAT WE PAY THE POSTAGE**, all we ask is that you give us your order for what light seeds you may need.

SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GARDENERS. Those who make a business of raising vegetables for the market, and who require large quantities of seeds, are entitled to lower prices owing to the fact that the expense of measuring and putting up the seeds in small packages is done away with. If you desire a large amount of seeds, we would advise you write for special quotations on the quantities desired before placing your order.

ORDER EARLY. It is important to order as soon after you get this Catalogue as convenient, then you will have your seeds at hand for planting when you want them. Besides, if you order early, you have a chance to test your seeds and satisfy yourself that they are of good germination before planting them.

Important Notice

Owing to the unusual weather conditions the past season many varieties of seeds may prove of poor germination, especially Beans and Corn, it being impossible to determine what percentage of these crops will be suitable for seed at this time, we reserve the right in filling orders to make such substitution as we deem for the best interest of our customer, hence if you do not receive the variety you have ordered, and are not satisfied with the choice we have made for you, you are at liberty to turn any such seeds and we will cheerfully refund the money.



Asparagus

Culture—To start the Asparagus bed from seed, sow 1 oz. to 50 feet of row, in early spring, and transplant to permanent bed the next year. Set the plants 12 to 15 inches apart in the row, and the rows from 3 to 4 feet apart. Asparagus thrives best in soil exceptionally rich and mellow, and supplied with a liberal amount of humus.

Barr's Mammoth The stalks are very large, frequently one inch in diameter, with few scales; the stocks retain their diameter completely up to the tops of the shoots and have close, round heads. Pkt. 5c.

Conover's Colossal It is of very large size, even and regular in growth and appearance. It is a very early sort and immensely productive and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c.

Columbian Mammoth White A distinct variety producing shoots which are white and which remain so as long as they are fit for use. Pkt. 5c.

Bush Beans

PRICES ON ALL BEANS---Pkt. 10c; Half Pint 15c; Pint 30c; Quart 55c. Postpaid.

WAX, or YELLOW PODDED VARIETIES

Culture—Beans are easily frost killed, so do not plant them until the ground is dry and warm, cold wet weather will rot the seed in the ground, fresh manure causes a rank growth of vine with a lack of pods. If hand cultivator is used, beans can be drilled in poor soil as close as eighteen inches, but in rich soil with horse cultivation thirty inches is required. Drill six beans to the foot and 1 inch deep, or plant four beans to the hill eighteen by twenty-four inches apart. One quart of seed should plant 200 feet and five pecks should plant an acre. Plant every third week for a succession up until August 1.

CAUTION—Do not cultivate when foliage is wet as it invites rust.

Webber Wax

A new Wax Bean of distinctive character. This bean has been in the hands of a few Chicago gardeners for some years back. It originated in the best bean section of the Chicago gardening district. We consider it of more value to the market gardener or amateur than any stock of wax beans that has yet been put out.

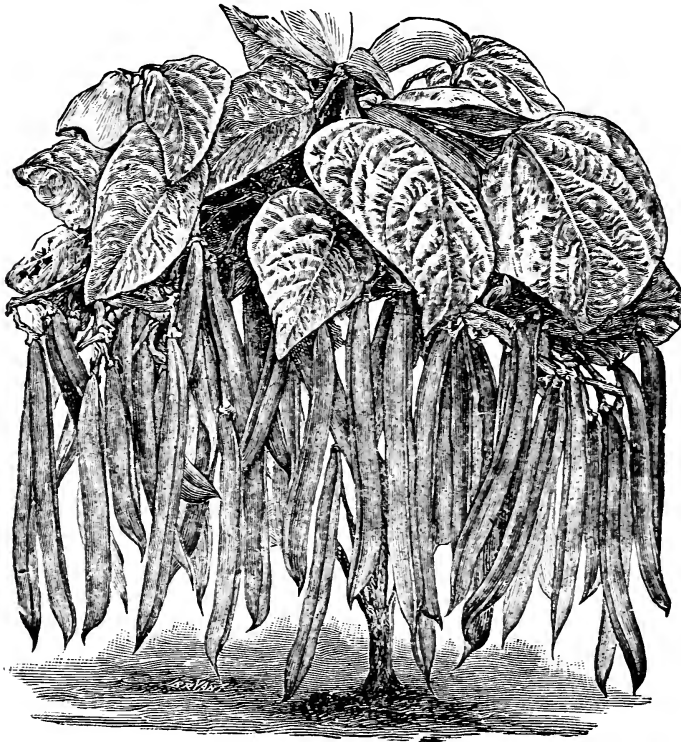
The vine is strong, holding the pods well up. The pods are of an exceedingly bright yellow color, and very meaty. The color of the seed is yellow.



Webber Wax



Currie's Rust Proof Wax



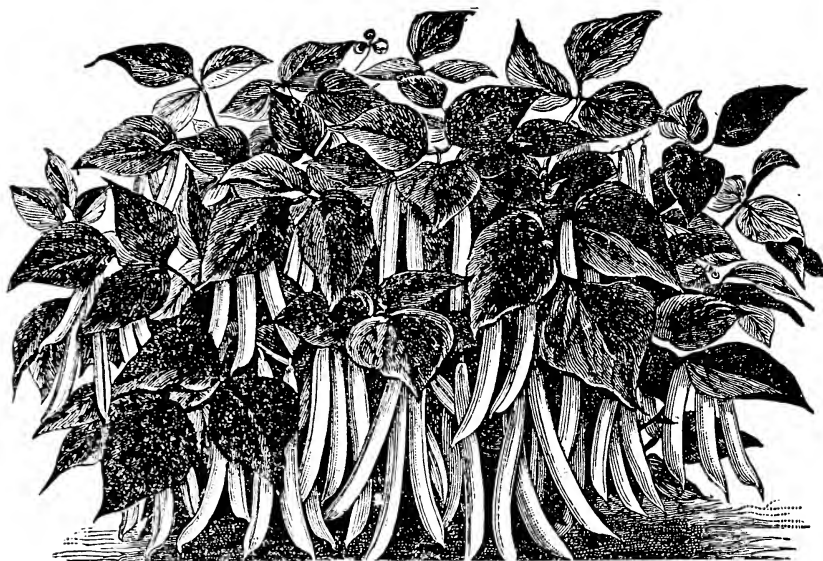
Currie's Rust Proof Wax

It has been claimed that this variety, usually midseason but sometimes earlier maturing, is absolutely rust-proof, and we have found it as nearly rust-proof as any wax podded bean. The plants are very vigorous, hardy and productive, having out yielded all other varieties for the past two years. The pods are light yellow, similar in shape to Golden Wax but longer, about five to six inches in length. Seed long oval, rounded at ends, medium sized, purplish black. This is a well known market gardening and truckers sort in some sections. We are fortunate in having a good crop of this well known variety, and can fill orders with first class home grown stock.

The past two seasons it has been extremely difficult to grow beans, this variety having done better than all others under like conditions, we feel you will make no mistake in ordering a good supply of Currie's Rust Proof.



The above represents a field of our Currie's Rust Proof Wax Beans. This field of this excellent variety of wax beans was harvested before fall rains, hence we are well supplied with this Bean and they are of finest quality.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax

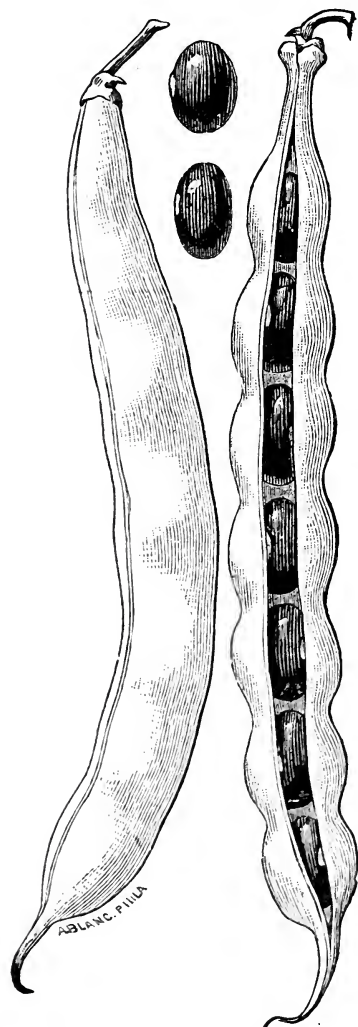
Wardwell's Kidney Wax

The best quality early Wax Bean. The pods are long (6 inches,) flat, a fine yellow color, brittle and entirely stringless. Yield considerably exceeds that of the common Golden Wax and is equally as early; the pods remain tender a long time.



Black German Wax

(Black Seeded) Very early, round yellow pods; a well known sort, popular everywhere. Remains in good picking condition for a long season.



Black German Wax



Improved Golden Wax

Improved Golden Wax

The standard wax podded variety. The Golden Wax has always been the popular favorite, and this improved strain surpasses the old Golden Wax in many ways. The plants are very bushy and not susceptible to blight.

Davis' White Wax

One of the most productive Wax Beans under cultivation. The vine is rust-proof and very vigorous, bearing its pods near the center in clusters. The pods are invariably long, white, straight and handsome; and when young are crisp and tender. Seed is kidney-shaped clear white and excellent for baking. It is one of the best for shipping as snap beans and and of the greatest value as a market variety. The length, uniformly perfect shape and fine color of the pods, together with the clear white seed makes this one of the best for canners.





Refugee or 1000 to 1

will always yield a large crop of handsome, long, round fleshy pods, rich green in color and of unsurpassed tenderness if gathered young, when it is practically stringless.

Pole Beans

Culture—Pole Beans, same as bush beans must not be planted until the ground is warm and dry, and should have poles about eight feet high. They require fertile soil.

Kentucky Wonder Vines vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters. Pods green, nearly round, and very crisp,

London Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry

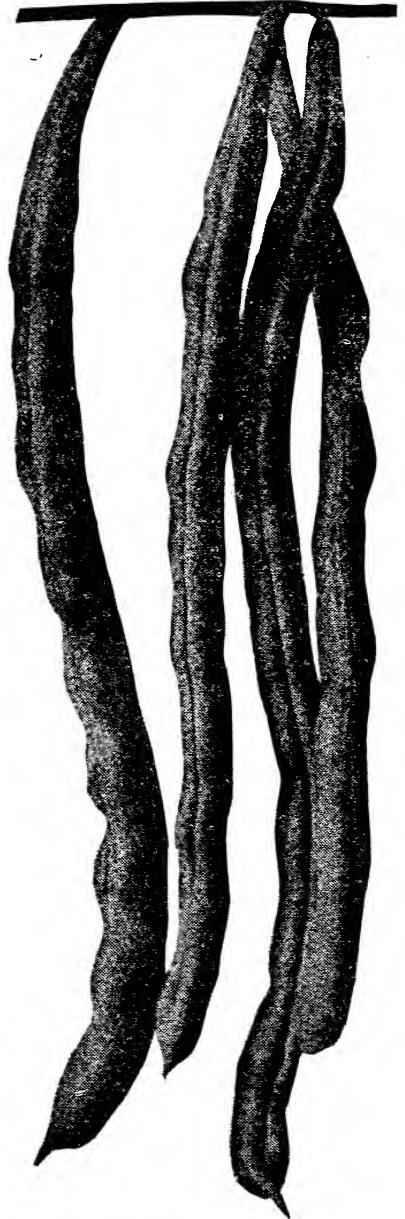


Red Valentine

GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS

Refugee or 1000 to 1 Vine large spreading; exceedingly hardy, very late, and for this reason used for late planting and for pickles. The pods are long, cylindrical, green and of good quality.

Red Valentine This grand variety is a great improvement over the original Red Valentine, which it has now entirely supplanted, as it is very much earlier, often ready to pick in 45 days from sowing. The plants are unusually hardy, successfully withstanding early frosts; it may therefore be planted very early. This with its quick development makes it the earliest large-podded variety. It



Vines moderately vigorous, with large light colored leaves. Pods, short, broad pale green, streaked bright red as they mature. Beans large, flesh colored, splashed and spotted wine-red, and of the highest quality, either green or dry.

Lazy Wife

One of the best of the green podded pole beans for green shell use. The pods, born in large clusters are 5 to 7 inches long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless.

Kentucky Wonder



Henderson's Bush Lima

6 to 8 inches long and containing 4 to 6 beans of most excellent quality. Seed large, flat, ovoid, with slight greenish tinge; a splendid acquisition for market gardeners.

Siebert's Early Lima

This variety is far in advance of all other early Limas for either garden or market. The vine is vigorous, very productive and continues so from the very first to last of the season; so although the pods rarely contain more than four beans, the total yield is enormous. The green shelled beans are very large and of the finest quality. Seed ovoid, flat, with a slight greenish tinge.



Siebert's Early Lima

Dwarf Lima Beans

Henderson's Bush Lima

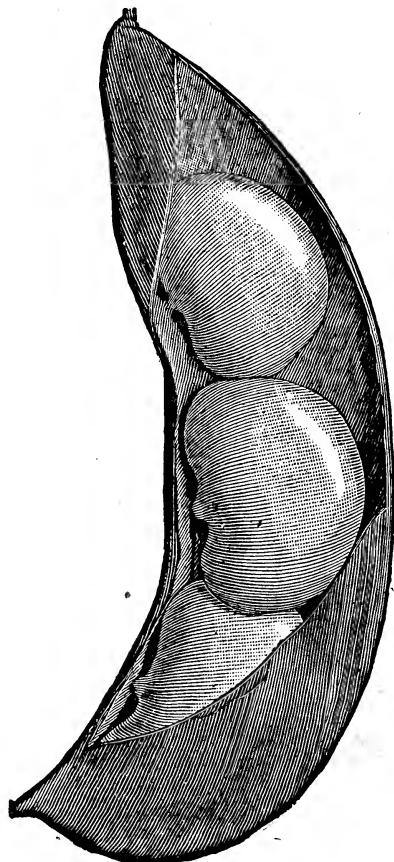
A dwarf form of the Small White Lima and valuable on that account and because of its extreme earliness. Vines are without runners, but continue to grow and set pods until stopped by the frost. Pods are short, flat and contain 2 to 4 beans.

Burpee's Improved Bush

Lima This is a little the earliest maturing of the large seeded Lima Beans. Vine vigorous, and productive. Pods large, thick and containing usually four beans which are of large size and excellent quality.

Pole Lima Beans

Ideal Pole Lima One of the largest and most valuable Limas yet introduced. While the variety matures a little later than Siebert's Early Lima, the pods are much larger, and no Lima grown is so attractive in appearance. The vine is unusually vigorous in growth and is very productive, bearing large clusters of broad pods, each



Burpee's Improved Bush Lima

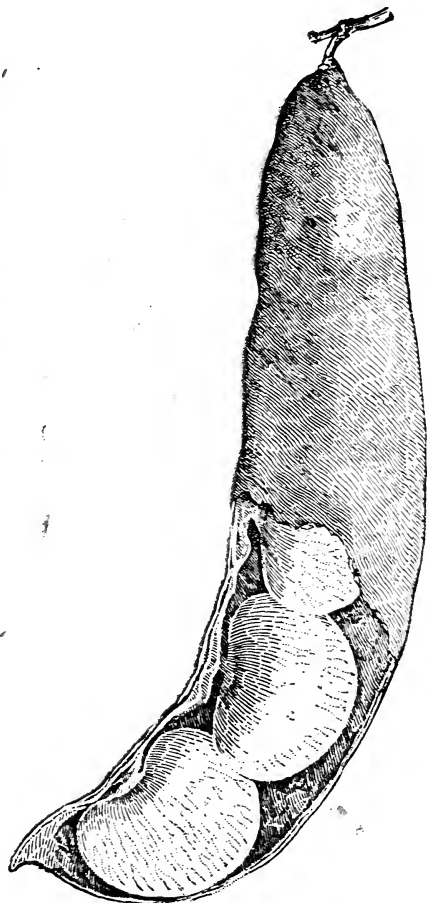
Owing to the uncertainty of being able to replace stock, and the unsettled condition of prices we reserve the right to change prices when our present stock is exhausted.



Improved Navy or Pea Bean

King of the Garden Lima

Vines very vigorous and productive. Pods very long, well filled with 4 or 5 immense white beans of the finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. Seed very large, flat, ovoid with slight greenish tinge. It will come into bearing sooner and will make large pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole.



King of the Garden Lima

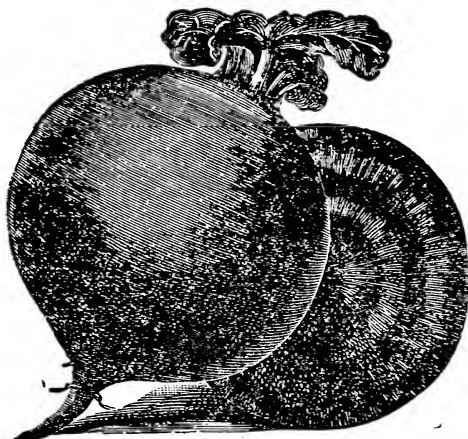
Field Beans

Improved Navy or Pea Bean This is the best Bean for a farm crop that we have seen. The pods filled full of medium sized, pure white, nearly round beans. It is very early, having dry beans in 80 days from planting. It is an upright grower, holding the pods well up from the ground, and a great bearer. The pods grow in thick clusters and ripen in August. The leaves fall earlier than other varieties; this allows the sun to shine on the pods and mature them.

Table Beets

Culture—As soon as the soil can be worked in the spring, sow the seed one inch deep in rows 15 to 24 inches apart in fertile, well pulverized soil, using one ounce of seed to 50 feet of drill and 5 to 6 pounds of seed per acre. When a few inches high, thin to 6 or 8 inches apart in the row. For winter use, sow about July 1st in this latitude.

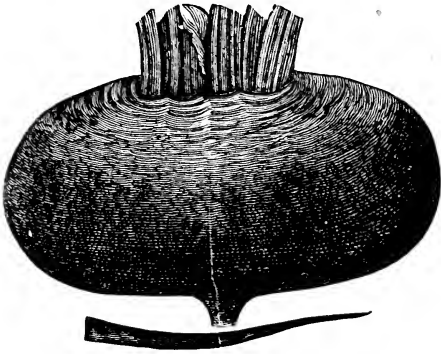
Detroit Dark Red This is probably not only the best of the larger sorts, but the most largely grown of any of the table varieties. It succeeds well at all seasons, and is one of the best to sow in early spring, to succeed the extra early and medium crop sorts. It may also be sown late in summer for a crop to store for winter. The flesh is solid, always tender, of good flavor, and excellent color which extends entirely through the beet, and without the light colored rings seen in some varieties. Careful comparison with the prominent varieties on the market, prove that Detroit Dark Red Turnip Beet is the best all-purpose beet under cultivation. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



Detroit Dark Red

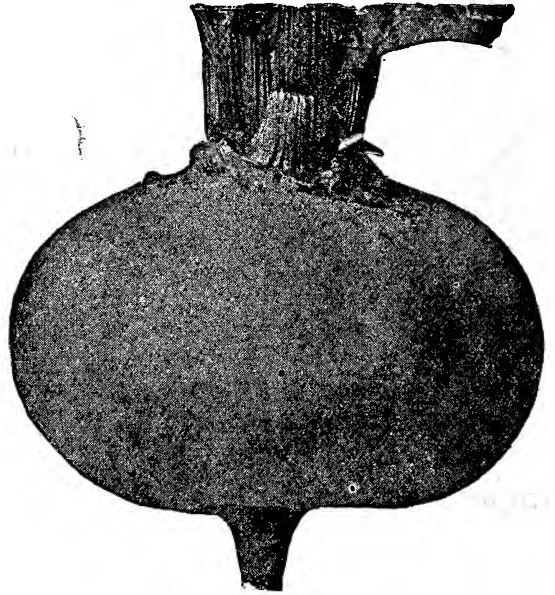
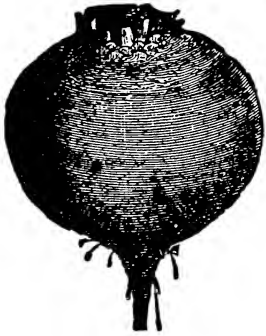
Half Long Red This is an entirely distinct variety, and by far the best for winter use. The deep red roots are very symmetrical, two or three times as long as thick, and are always smooth and handsome. The flesh is a rich, dark red, very crisp and tender, never becoming woody even in portions above the ground, and it retains its good qualities longer than other sorts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

All Garden Seeds in Packets, Ounces and Quarter-pounds are delivered Free to any Postoffice in the United States.

**Crosby's Egyptian**

Crosby's Egyptian An improvement on the old Early Egyptian, being as early but of more desirable shape, color and quality. It is very sweet and tender; a most valuable sort for early market, as it is ready before any other beet of equal quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

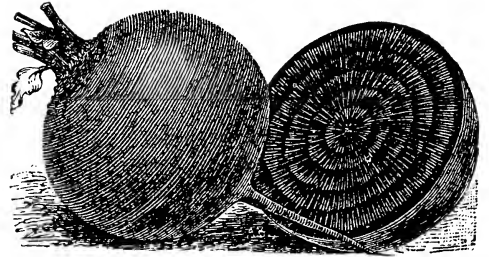
Extra Early Egyptian The earliest turnip-shaped beet, small, symmetrical, deep blood color. This is a valuable sort for forcing, and is also excellent for the first early crop outdoors. The roots are a rich color moderately thick, a trifle round on top and flatter on the bottom. The flesh is dark red, zoned lighter, firm, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

**Extra Early Egyptian****Electric**

Electric As early as Egyptain, this sort is well liked in the Eastern markets. It is almost round, leaves small, colored very dark crimson with rings of a lighter hue. Favor delicate, rich and sugary. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Crimson Globe

This variety has become remarkably popular among gardeners in all sections of the country,

**Crimson Globe**

and needs no recommendation to those who have grown it. It is of medium size, generally about three inches in diameter; very handsome, in shape deeper than round, with a smooth even surface. The flesh is deep crimson, ringed and zoned in various shades. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

**Swiss Chard**

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet

A peculiar variety of beet, of which the leaves only are used. It does not make a large root, but the leaves make splendid greens, when cut young, and are equally delicious when allowed to mature. The broad, white leaf-stocks or midribs are cooked and served like asparagus. Produces continually from July until fall. Pkt. 5c.

Cattle Beets or Mangel

Wurzels Mangel Wurzels, also called Stock or Cattle Beet, is a very large beet growing mostly above the ground, and all stock eats it greedily. Plow deep in May or June for this crop. Sow in rows same as other beets; when light frost has occurred, lift the roots and store in pit or cellar.

(Cattle Beets continued on page 9)



Mangel Beet

Giant Half Sugar This unites the large size of the mangel with the greater feeding value of the sugar beet. The roots average ten to twelve inches, and the outline is that of a thick wedge. The upper portion is of a soft, bright pink, shading lighter toward the bottom, where the lower portion for about one-third the length is white. Pound \$1.00.

Long Red or Mangels A large long variety grown for stock feeding. Largest and heaviest cropper of all; yields up to 40 tons per acre on well prepared land. Dark foliage with bright red skin and white flesh veined with pink. It grows well up above the ground and is easy to harvest. Splendid for dairy feed. Leading feeders are displacing part of the daily grain ration, most profitably with mangels, since these act as a sort of a tonic for improving the health of the animals, and increasing the flow of milk for dairy cows. Poultrymen also realize their value as the best substitute for greens in winter. For poultry they are used whole; for all other stock they are shredded or sliced. Pound \$1.00.



Giant Half Sugar

Culture—Cabbage grows successfully on a wide variety of soils and experience points to liming, deep plowing and heavy manuring as successful practices. Seed for the early varieties should be sown $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep in a green house, hotbed or boxes in the house, about 6 weeks before the plants are needed for planting out.

Seed of the late varieties may be sown in rows 1 foot apart or broadcast in the garden about the middle of May, and the plants set in the field the later part of June.

If heads begin bursting, push the head to one side far enough to tear off the roots on one side.

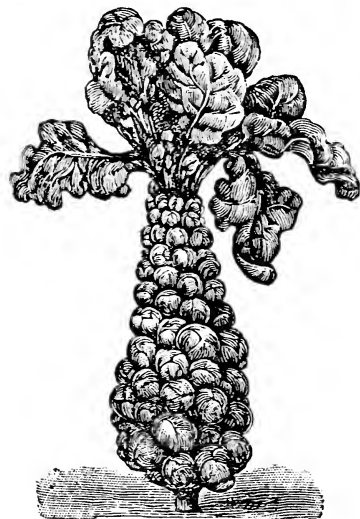
Fight Cabbage worms with paris green, hellebore, on other good stomach poison.



Early Winningstadt

Early Winningstadt

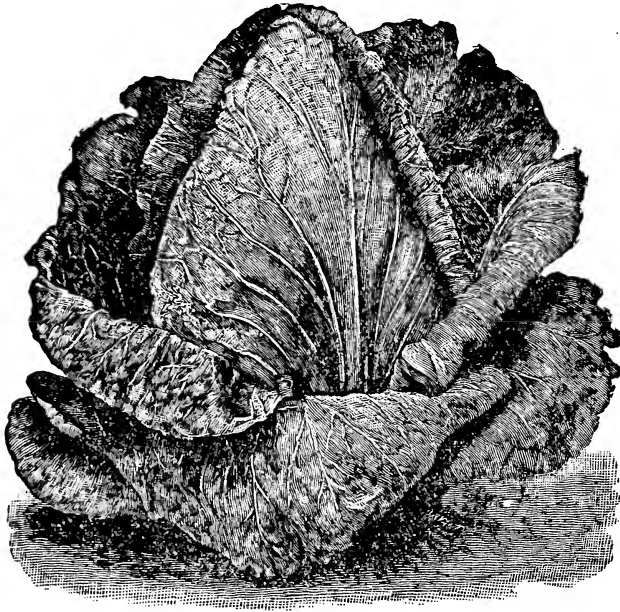
Very early. The leaves are dark green and very tightly folded, making it the very hardest of any early cabbage. This variety seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than most other sorts. Heads are regular, conical, and keep well both summer and winter. A vigorous grower. It thrives even under the most unfavorable conditions. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c



Brussels Sprouts

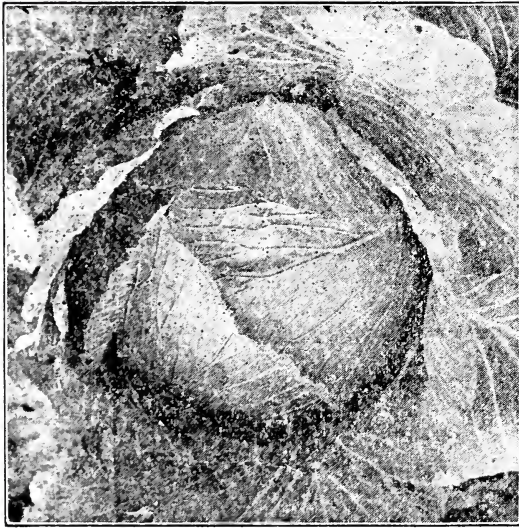
Brussels Sprouts

A species of the cabbage family, which produces miniature heads from the sides of the stalk. These heads are a great delicacy, boiled in the same way as Cauliflower. The delicate flavor is improved by a touch of frost. For late use sow in June. Pkt 5c.

**Early Jersey Wakefield****Early Jersey Wakefield**

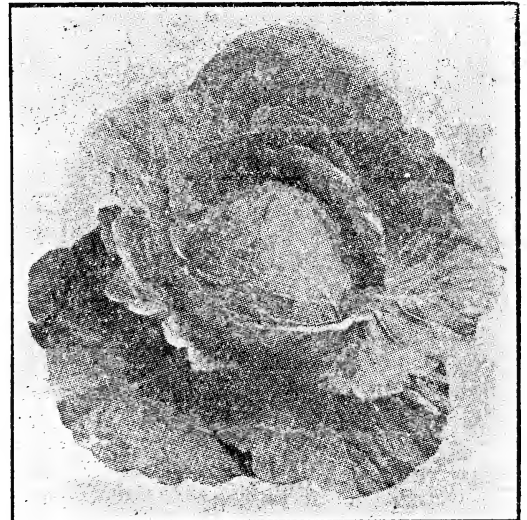
This old cabbage still holds its undisputed lead as the best extra early pointed head cabbage, and is more largely grown than all other first early cabbages combined. It is the good old reliable, and may be depended upon for uniformity in earliness and crop. The heads are pyramidal in shape, having a blunted or rounded peak. It is beyond question the best variety for spring and early summer in the private garden. Its first appearance brings a welcome change from the hard-headed winter sorts, for Early Jersey Wakefield is attractive in appearance, and essentially good in quality. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

Early Summer D deservedly popular with market gardeners throughout the country. It forms large, solid flattened, compact heads of excellent quality; tender and sweet. The heads are much larger than the Jersey Wakefield while it matures only ten or twelve days later. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

**Copenhagen Market**

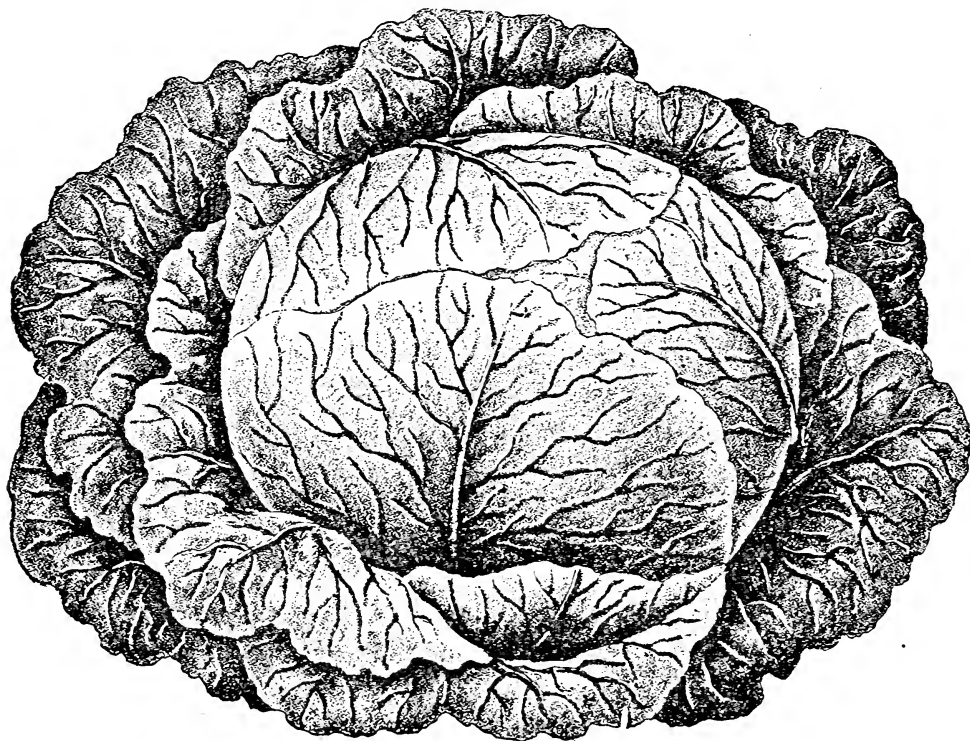
Copenhagen Market A new, early round headed cabbage which matures as early as the Wakefields and is of a much larger size. Each plant forms a perfect, tightly folded head, averaging 5 to 8 pounds in weight and about 8 inches in diameter each way. The compact growth of the plant, the solidity of the head, excellent flavor and extreme earliness all combine to make Copenhagen Market one of the best early cabbages that has come to our notice. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

Sure Header A fine variety for main crop. A good shipper and a sure header. Plant has a short stem and many outer leaves. Head, large thick, somewhat flattened, very solid and uniform in size and color. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

**Sure Header**

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch The plants of this valuable second early sort are short stemmed, compact and upright with comparatively few and short leaves. The heads are large for the size of the plant; are nearly round. They mature a little earlier than Early Summer. This variety is extensively used for the home garden and market. As it stands long without bursting, you will make no mistake in trying this second early variety. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.





All Seasons

All Seasons A grand variety. We can safely recommend the All Seasons Cabbage as one of the best and surest cabbage to grow. It is a little later than Early Summer, but very much larger. It is perhaps the safest variety for the amateur to plant as it does well at all seasons and is a very sure cropper. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

Blue Strain Fottler's Brunswick An ideal second early variety of the drumhead type. Very desirable for the home garden on account of its dwarf compact growth and few outer leaves. Head large, flat, solid, and of excellent quality. Good both for immediate and winter use. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

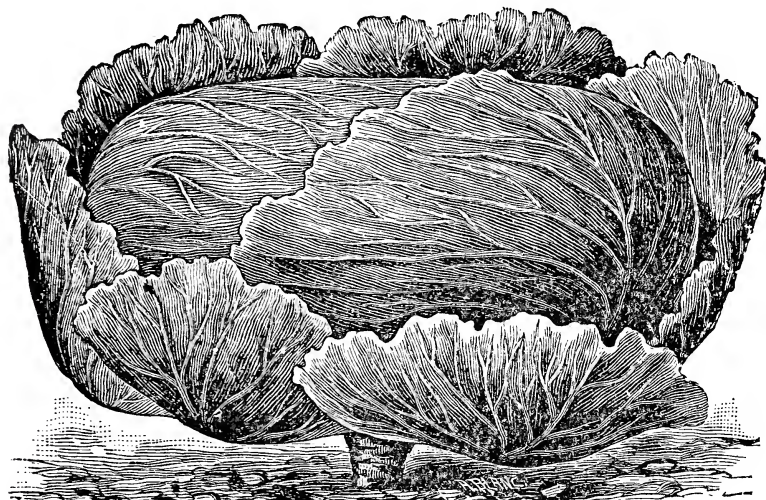


Hollander, or Danish Ball Head

Hollander, or Danish Ball Head

Very hardy, very handsome, very solid, of fine quality, and as one of the very best keepers, it is particularly desirable for distant markets or for late spring use. Plants vigorous, compact growing, exceedingly hardy in resisting cold and dry weather. Head round, solid, of less diameter than the Premium Flat Dutch and matures a little later. The leaves are white and tender and not only overlap or pass each other more than most other sorts, but are so tightly drawn as to form an exceedingly solid head which stands shipment better than those of any other late sort. In quality it is one of the best. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

Mammoth Rock Red The largest and surest heading red cabbage; much better than stock offered as Red Drumhead. Plant large, with numerous spreading leaves. Head large, round, very solid and of attractive deep red color. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.



Premium Flat Dutch

Premium Flat Dutch

This variety of late cabbage is a standard in all sections for winter use, the plants are hardy, slow growing, but sure heading; stem rather short. The plants are exceptionally vigorous, with very large, broad, spreading outer leaves which are moderately smooth or very slightly wavy. It makes a large, solid head, which keeps a long time without "bursting," and is adapted to more varied climate than probably any other species known. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

Carrots

Culture—The carrot, whether used raw, fried, boiled or stewed, used alone or in combination with other vegetables or meat, is not surpassed in nutritious healthfulness by any vegetable.

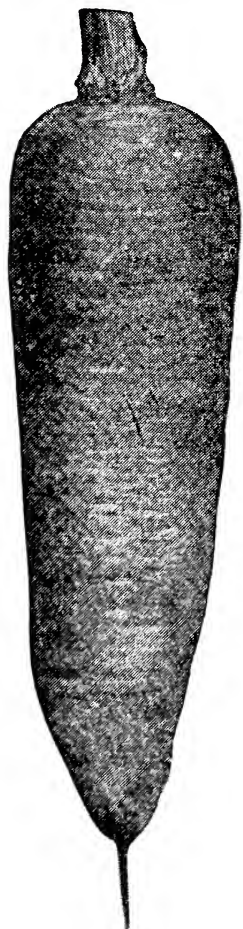
Plant carrots in this latitude from the time the soil can be worked in the spring until July, in one to two foot rows, using one ounce of seed to 100 foot row. Seed germinates slowly.

Guerande or

Oxheart Tops are small for size of the roots, which are comparatively short but often reach a diameter of 5 inches; terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This variety is especially desirable for soils that are so hard and stiff that longer roots will not thrive on it. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



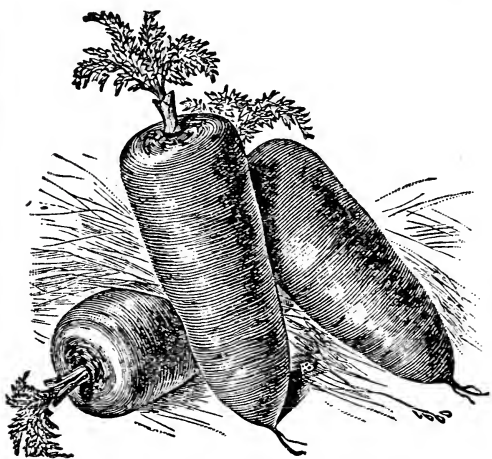
Guerande or Oxheart



Danvers

Danvers A half long, orange carrot, grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops of medium size. Roots are of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point. Flesh deep orange, crisp and tender. Although the roots of this variety are comparatively short, they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested. Pkt 5c; oz. 15c.





Early Scarlet Horn

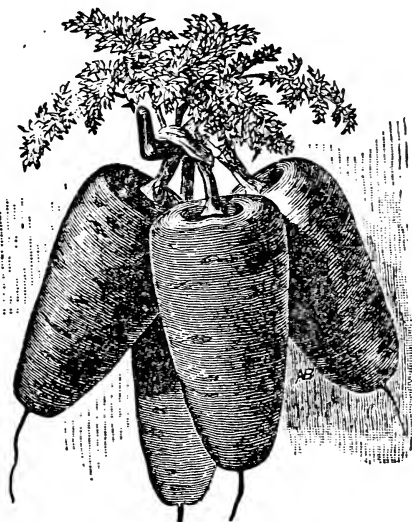
and of excellent quality. Tops medium sized, necks small. Roots small, uniformly half long or stump-rooted, but tapering slightly; deep orange-red in color. Flesh very crisp and tender. Although a medium early sort, its roots are suitable for use as early as any. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Early Scarlet Horn

Excellent for early outdoor planting. Tops small; orange-red, about 6 inches long, top-shaped, but tapering abruptly to a small tap. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Chantenay

Very productive, medium early



CHANTENAY CARROT

Improved Long Orange A well known standard sort; roots thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color deep orange; suitable for table or main field crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



Long Orange

Cauliflower

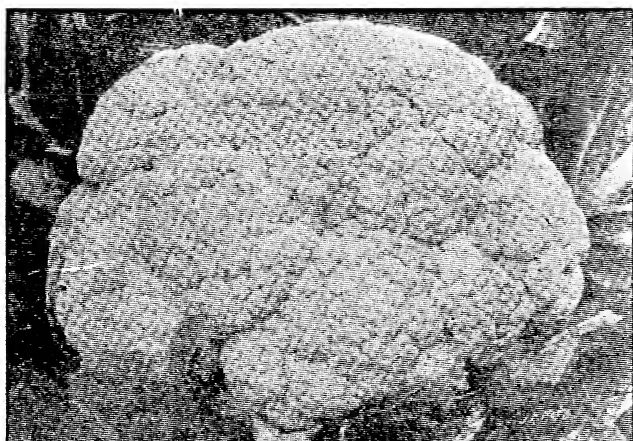
Culture—Same as cabbage, although the plant is somewhat more tender. As soon as the heads begin to form, tie the leaves together over the heads to keep out the light; by this process, nice white heads are obtained.

Early Snowball Unquestionably the earliest maturing strain of the true short-leaved Snowball type of cauliflower. Admirably adapted for forcing or wintering over for an early crop, and the most popular sort for these purposes; also one of the best sorts for summer and fall crop. The plants are compact, with few short, outside leaves and are well suited for close planting. The heads are of medium to large size, solid, compact, round, very white and curd-like and are developed earlier than those of any other sort. Pkt 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.

Early Paris This is very early, exceedingly hardy, easily grown and perhaps the best sort for the inexperienced grower. It will head under conditions in which many sorts would fail. The plants are large and form large heads, which although inclined to be open, are crisp and tender and of fine quality. It keeps in condition for use a long time. Many years' experience has convinced us that this is one of the hardiest sorts. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.

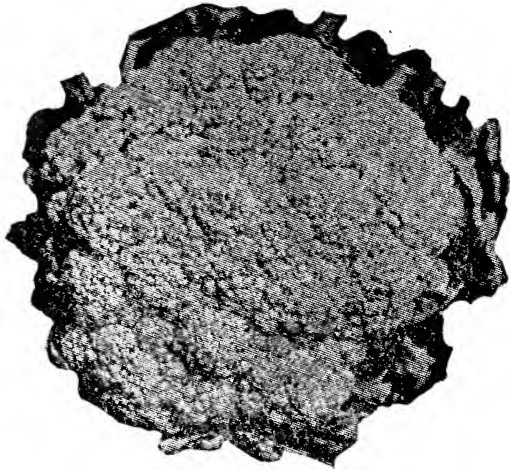
Denmark

This is a second early, exceedingly hardy easily grown sort, perhaps the best sort for the inexperienced grower, as it will head under conditions in which many sorts fail. The plants are large and form large heads which, although inclined to be open, are crisp, tender and of fine quality. It keeps in fine condition for use a long time. Cauliflower is one of the most profitable crops grown, it is important to have the finest quality of seed obtainable. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.



Early Snowball

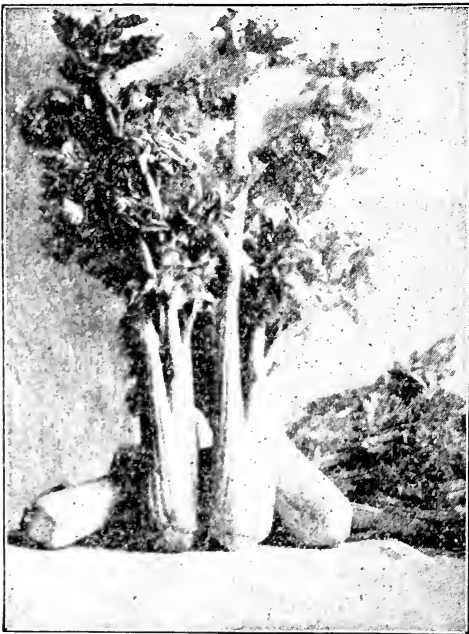


**Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt**

Golden Yellow Self-Blanching

This splendid variety is without doubt the most popular celery grown. It is a self-blanching sort, for with a little banking or covering, even the outer ribs assume a beautiful golden yellow, while the heart or vine stalks are deliciously tender, brittle and sweet. This variety is being extensively grown both for market and private use, not only on account of its ease of culture, but for superior quality. It is not quite so early as White Plume, but is of heavier and more compact growth, the stalks being thick, crisp and brittle. The hearts are large and solid, blanching a beautiful waxen yellow. It is tender and sweet and free from stringiness; rich flavor. Pkt. 10c.

White Plume A handsome, very early variety much in demand as a

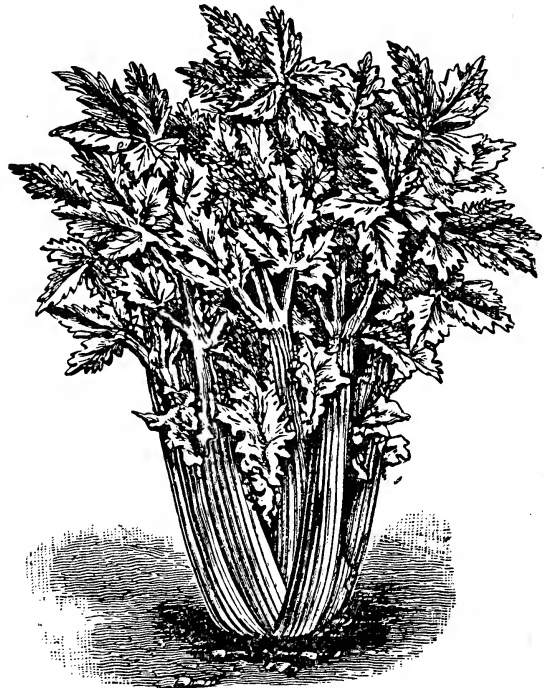
**White Plume**

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt A remarkably sure heading early cauliflower. It is of dwarf habit with short outside leaves, and is similar in all respects to Early Snowball, and nearly as early. The heads when ready for market, are of medium to large size, curd white, exceptionally deep, and of finest quality. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.

Celery

Culture—Sow seed in garden as early as ground can be worked, cover seed lightly and firm well. If the bed is kept cool and moist, the seed will germinate in from 10 to 20 days. When ready, set plants 6 inches apart in rows about 3 feet apart. Celery needs four to five months from time of seeding until ready for use.

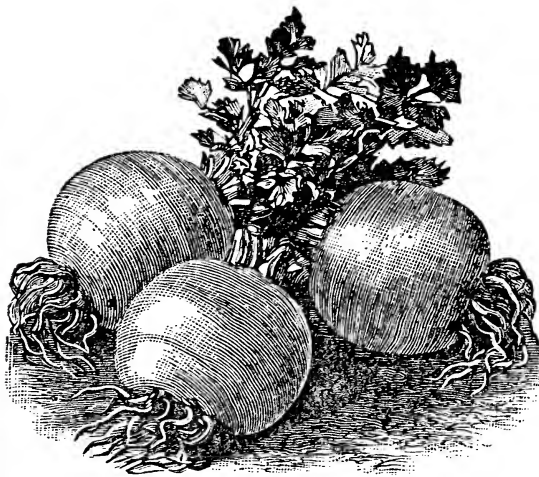
When almost grown, celery must be blanched. That is, the light is excluded from the edible stock by the use of boards, earth, or other covering. Do not cultivate or hill up celery while damp or rust will occur.

**Golden Yellow Self-Blanching**

market sort on account of its attractive appearance, and the very short time required for blanching. Leaves light green with stems almost white. As the plants mature, the inner stems and leaves turn white, and require to be earthed up but a short time before they are in condition for use. While this variety is very attractive in appearance, we do not think that it compares favorably with the Golden Yellow Self-Blanching either in flavor or solidity. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 25c.

Giant Golden Heart This variety attains a large size, but still remains crisp and tender, beautiful color, and deliciously flavored. One of the best celeries for home use, and also for the market. Pkt. 10c.

Giant Pascal One of the most popular for winter use; a selection from the Golden Yellow Self Blanching, and adds to its parent's superior keeping qualities. Stocks very large, solid, crisp and of a rich nutty flavor. Blanches very easily and quickly. Heart is golden, very attractive. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 25c.



Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted Celery

Rooted Celery, producing large and smooth roots; roots almost round, few side roots. Large, deep green foliage. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 15c.

Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted Celery

Turnip rooted celery, instead of producing long leaf stocks like ordinary celery, has a turnip-like root with true celery flavor. Highly esteemed cooked, for flavoring soup, or sliced and used with vinegar, making an excellent salad.

Large-Rooted Giant Prague

Improved form of Turnip



Giant Pascal

Collards This is a tall, loose leaved cabbage-like or kale-like plant, grown throughout the South, it continues in growth and is usable throughout the entire winter. In the North it will be found fine for greens late in the fall, light frost improving the flavor; cook same as other greens. Sow the seed thickly in drills, transplant when about four inches high, in rows putting the plants three feet apart in the row. Pkt. 5c.

Sweet Corn

PRICES ON ALL VARIETIES OF SWEET CORN---Packet 10c; Pint 20c; Quart 35c; postage paid. Larger quantities at market price.

Peep o' Day This variety is claimed to be the earliest sweet corn. It is of Minnesota origin and has been offered in the Minnesota market from 5 to 7 days earlier than any other well known kind in the trade. Ears, 5 inches long, perfectly formed, well filled. The corn is tender and sweet. We are very positive about the earliness of this variety, and that our customers will make no mistake in planting some of it for first early. Our stock came from the producers 9 years ago and has been improved by our seed with full confidence that it is the best to be had.



Peep o' Day

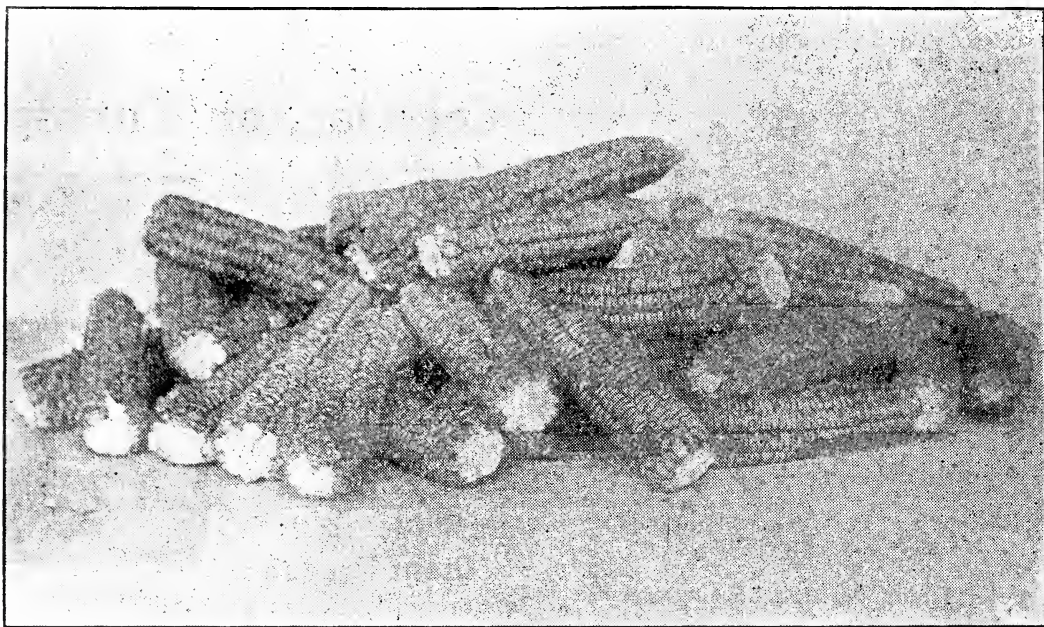
Mammoth White Corey This is the favorite early variety with our market gardeners, it is a larger corn than the old Early White Corey, has a fine, broad white kernel that is very sweet. It is a dwarf variety and a wonderfully prolific yielder, the ears being very uniform in size. The stalks are about four feet high, each generally bearing two large finely shaped ears which become fit for use as early as those of any variety, they are twelve rowed, six to seven inches



Mammoth White Corey

Early Minnesota This deservedly popular variety is one of the best second early sorts for the home garden. The ears are about 8 inches long, eight rows, kernels very broad, white, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying. You will find this a very desirable sort for your second early corn.

SWEET CORN (Continued on page 16)

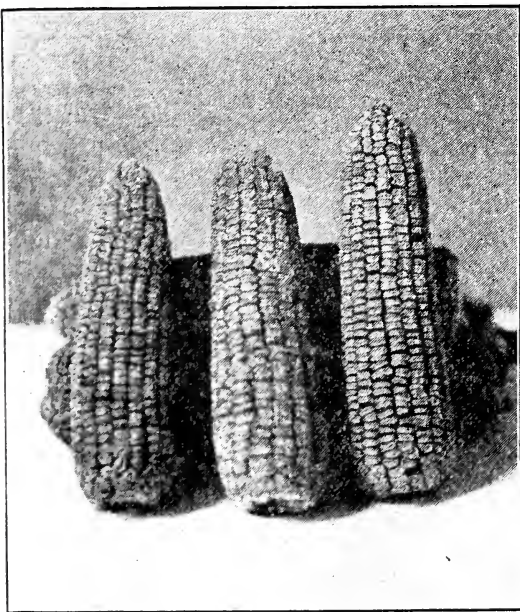


Golden Bantam Sweet Corn

Golden Bantam Should be grown in every garden. Everyone likes to eat Golden Bantam Corn, in fact many people will not take any other when Golden Bantam is obtainable.

Earliness. Golden Bantam Sweet Corn, though not quite so early as Peep o' Day, matures a week or ten days later, when planted at the same time. Its superior quality and flavor, however, make it well worth waiting for. This variety is suitable, not only for early planting, on account of its hardiness, but a succession of sowings may be made during the season, producing a continuous supply until frost.

Quality. The flavor is deliciously distinct, superior to that of any other corn. Of all varieties, the name "Sugar Corn" seems to fit this best, as it is so unusually sweet. The decided preference shown for it in the market, restaurant and home has enabled the growers to sell Golden Bantam at a premium. It is so unique in appearance, that all who have enjoyed the golden yellow ears recognize them instantly; one cannot forget such splendid quality.



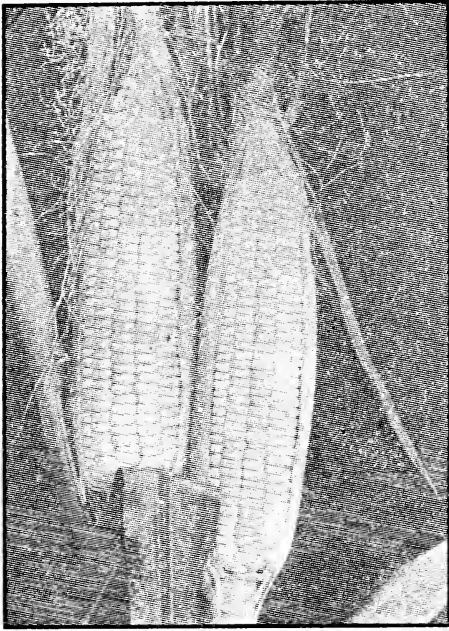
Evergreen

Character of Growth. Golden Bantam is dwarf in growth, usually from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. The stalks have light foliage, and being small may stand very close together; in this way a large crop may be produced on a small area. The ears of Golden Bantam are 5 to 7 inches in length, just right to handle at the table. The kernels are wider than most sweet corn and of good depth, the percentage of corn to cob being greater than on any other variety. There are 8 to 12 rows of kernels on an ear.

We have yet to hear of one grower, who planted our Golden Bantam Sweet Corn, and was not well pleased with same if weather conditions were favorable. From all points come letters from pleased customers. We have a good crop of this variety, well matured and all nicely ripened before frost touched it, hence are able to fill all orders with first class stock.

Evergreen The most popular late Sweet Corn. More extensively planted than any other variety, being the general (Continued)

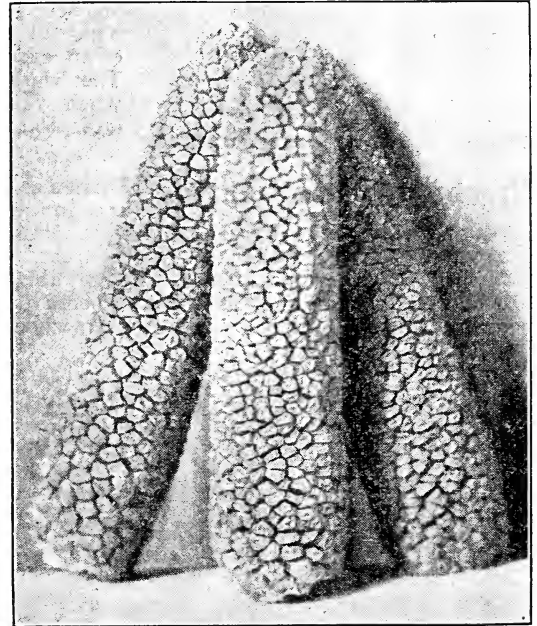
EVERGREEN (Continued)



Black Mexican

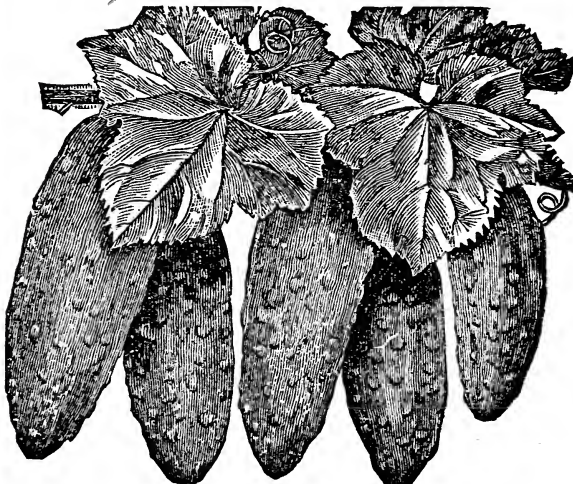
favorite with market gardeners and canners for late use. If planted at the same time with the earliest kinds, it will keep the table supplied until October. Ears are of good size, grain deep, tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition for cooking. Our seed is of the narrow grain variety, which is considered by canners to be nearly equal to Country Gentleman. The cob is small in comparison to the size of the ear, and the kernels are very long, narrow and remarkably free from starch. The rows are uniformly straight and the ear holds its evenness from butt to tip more uniformly than any other type of evergreen.

Black Mexican Although the ripe grain is black or bluish-black, the corn when in condition for the table cooks remarkably white and is surpassed by none in tenderness. This is considered by many, to be the most desirable, for family use, of the second early sorts; it withstands hot, dry weather quite well.



Country Gentleman

Country Gentleman This variety is often called the shoe peg corn, owing to the arrangement of the crowded kernels, which are long and very sweet. Our seed of this variety has been carefully selected and is true to name. It is nearly as sweet as Golden Bantam and is far ahead in flavor of any of the late varieties. It remains tender and fit for use longer than most other sorts, as the ear is enclosed in a thick husk, which keeps it in the milk. The ears average nine inches in length; the cob is small and very closely packed from tip to butt with slender pure white kernels of the finest quality. It is a slow maturing variety and arrives at full perfection just in time to succeed the earlier varieties.



Green Cluster

Cucumbers

Culture—Cucumbers should not be planted before corn planting time. If wanted earlier, plant in hotbed and transplant when from two to four leaves have appeared.

Plant in hills $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, using a dozen seed to the hill, and after the striped beetle has had his toll, thin to 3 plants to the hill.

To check the beetle, use on the foliage, but not too heavily, road dust, ashes, soot, air-slacked lime, tobacco dust or arsenate of lead, or cover the hills with netting, the latter being the only sure remedy.

Green Cluster Vine vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters. Fruit short, uniformly thick end; dark green but paler towards the (Continued)



Short Green or Early Frame

GREEN CLUSTER (Continued)—blossom end. Very productive sort. Its earliness and its very high quality make it a good variety for planting in June and July for late pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Early Short Green or Early Frame An excellent sort both for table use and for pickling. Plants very vigorous and productive. Fruit straight and a little smaller at ends; bright green at blossom end. Comes into condition for use a little later than Early Cluster and keeps green a long time. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling A variety esteemed above

all others by Chicago market gardeners and grown extensively for the large pickling establishments in this vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed at each end, with large and prominent spines; color a deep green. It combines all the qualities of an early cucumber. The vines set fruit when young, bearing late. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



Chicago Pickling

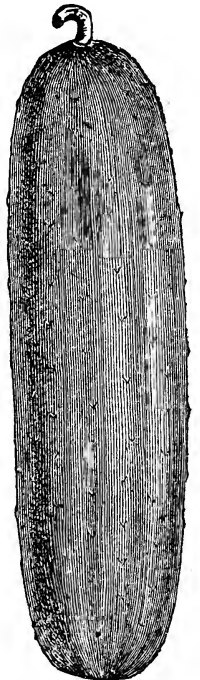
Thorburn's Everbearing Small size, very early and enormously productive and valuable as a green pickler. It continues to flower and produce fruit until killed by the frost, whether the cucumbers are picked off or not. Remarkably solid, with very few seeds, and of very fine quality, both for slicing or pickling. Invariably of perfect form even when very young. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



Thorburn's Everbearing

Improved Long Green Not so a bun-

dant a bearer as some sorts, though recommended to all who put up their own pickles. Fruit long and slim, not surpassed by any variety. This is not the ordinary Long Green, but a much superior sort, being longer and of better proportions. A favorite for sweet pickles, also desirable for slicing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



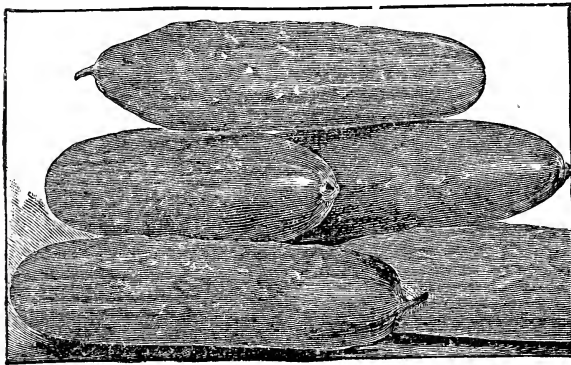
Long Green

Early White Spine One of the best sorts for the table use. Vines vigorous, bearing blue-green fruit, which are often from 10 to 12 inches in length, smooth, round, of fine quality. Especially recommended for hotbed culture. The seed we offer is taken from fruit selected for its ideal form, uniformity in size, shape, color and general appearance. Pkt 5c; oz. 15c.

Evergreen White Spine Beautiful in shape and color and of the finest quality. The fruit is long, cylindrical, dark green, with very white, crisp and tender flesh. Pkt. 5c. oz. 15c.



Don't Overlook the
GARDEN SEED COLLECTION
On Inside Page of Back Cover



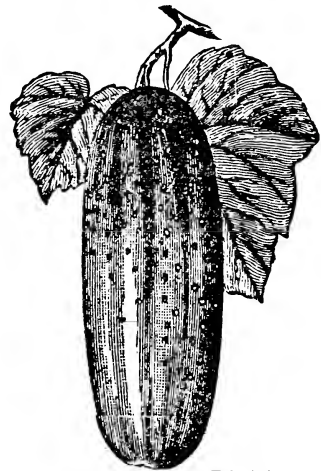
Davis' Perfect

customers. Also a good greenhouse cucumber. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Davis' Perfect

A splendid cucumber for the home garden and for

the truck farmer. Possesses all the merits of the best slicing varieties; wonderfully uniform in shape and exceedingly productive, their handsome shape and fine dark color commands the highest price in the market. For this reason it is rapidly becoming the favorite with our market garden



Cumberland Pickle

Cumberland Pickle

This is a variety of the White Spine type, a very hardy and a strong rapid grower, and gives a very prolific yield. The pickles differ from all other hardy sorts, being thickest with fine spines except on the extreme stem end. The flesh is very firm, crisp and tender at all stages. It is excellent for both pickles and slicing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Dill

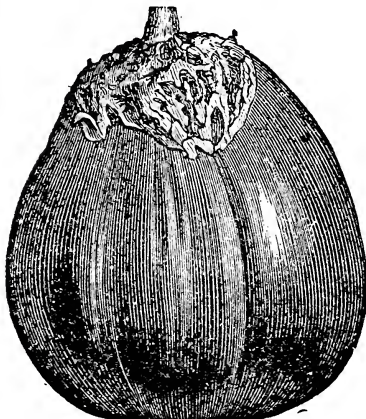
This herb is used in large quantities in the making of Dill Pickles, also for flavoring vinegar. Pkt. 5c.

Egg Plant

Culture—Treat the egg plant like a tender tomato. Sow the seed inside, keeping even the night temperature above 70 degrees. When corn is 9 inches high, put the egg plants outside in rich, well drained soil, set the plants two feet apart in 4 foot rows.

Improved New York Purple

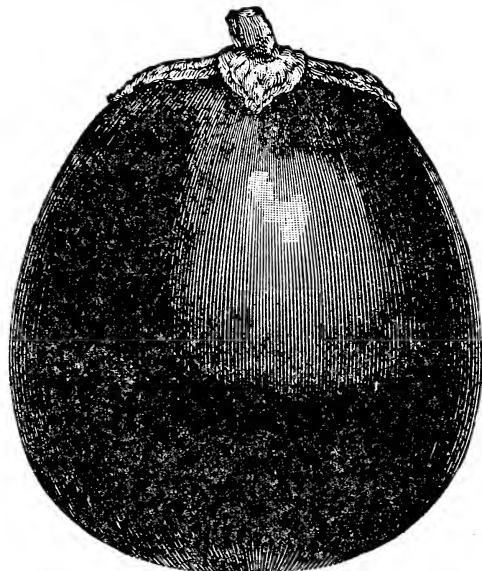
This variety is a general favorite both for market and home garden. Plants spineless. Usually produces 4 to 6 large smooth, fine dark colored, oval fruit. Early, productive and of excellent quality. The vigor and productiveness of the plant and the large size of its fruit makes it the most profitable for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c.



Improved New York Purple

Black Pekin

It combines in itself many characteristics which are very valuable. It is early, in fact the earliest good market variety. It is very desirable in color, being a jet black. Shape is well shown in illustration. It is dwarf growing and bears its fruit close to the main stem. Very popular with market gardeners who wish the earliest and best of all large fruited egg plants. Pkt. 5c.



Black Pekin

Early Long Purple

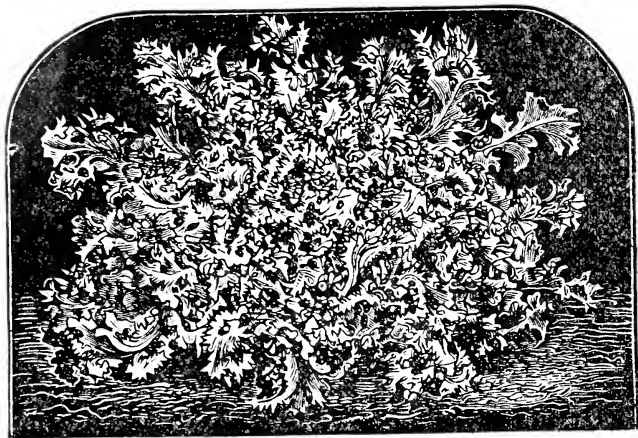
quality. Pkt. 5c.

This is very early maturing; fruit long, rich purple, and of excellent

Cress

Curled or Pepper Grass

Crisp, pungent, leaves finely cut and ornamental; used as a seasoning and for garnishing, also desirable with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a most desirable addition. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



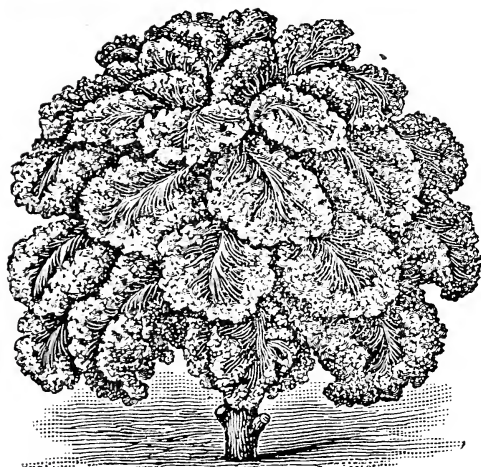
Endive, or Winter Lettuce

Endive-Winter Lettuce

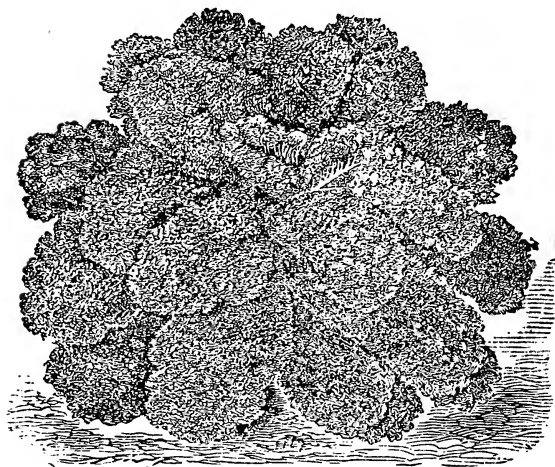
An excellent salad plant, available long after season for lettuce and more easily grown. Sow the seed in midsummer; after a month, transplant to stand one foot apart in eighteen inch rows. When almost grown and about two weeks before it is ready to use, it is blanched by tying the leaves together with a soft cord or by covering with boards. The green curled is the best for general use and it is easily blanched. After severe frosts the plants may be removed and planted closely in the cellar for winter use.

Large Green Curled. Pkt. 5c;
oz. 10c.

Ever White Curled. Pkt. 5c;
oz. 10c.



Kale--Tall



Kale--Dwarf

Kale or Borecole

Kale is sown in two to three foot drills and then thinned to six to twenty-four inches apart according to the varieties.

Tall Green Grows about two feet high. So hardy as to withstand winters in the Middle States. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Dwarf Curled Scotch A finely curled, spreading, low growing variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

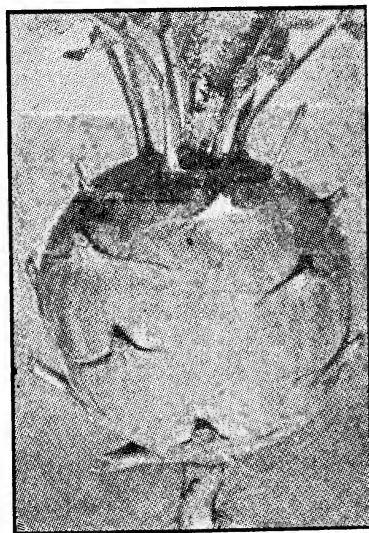
Kohl Rabi

Culture—Same as turnips; start early before the summer heat. Sow same as turnips for winter use.

A singular variety of cabbage with a turnip-like bulb which forms immediately above the ground. It is extremely tender and partakes of the flavor of both the turnip and cabbage. It should be in every garden.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA. The outside color is purple; flesh white and delicate. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

LARGE WHITE VIENNA. Large, handsome bulb with greenish-white skin and tender white flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



Kohl Rabi

Lettuce

Culture—As lettuce will stand considerable freezing, it may be seeded as soon as soil can be worked in the spring. The soil cannot be made too rich, as this crop must be grown quickly to be of good quality.

Head Lettuce

As soon as plants begin to crowd, transplant to 6 inches apart; water frequently during dry weather. When the head starts to develop, work up the soil around them so as to induce close compact growth. As soon as the outside leaves are large enough they should be brought together and tied over the top. This helps blanch them.

Early Prize Head A well known loose heading lettuce, quite distinct from most other sorts on account of its peculiar color, light green shading to bright reddish-brown. The leaves are somewhat crimped



Early Prize Head

and grow more so at the border; of superior flavor, long remaining sweet and slow to run to seed. It is a very attractive lettuce, well adapted to open-air culture, being quite hardy. Many growers call for this variety on account of its extreme tenderness and fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Hanson The plant is compact and forms a large flat, cabbage-like head and is so slow to form a seed that it often fails to seed at all. The outer leaves are bright green with light colored veins; inner leaves light and unusually curved and twisted at the base; very tender and sweet. A reliable and deservedly popular summer heading variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

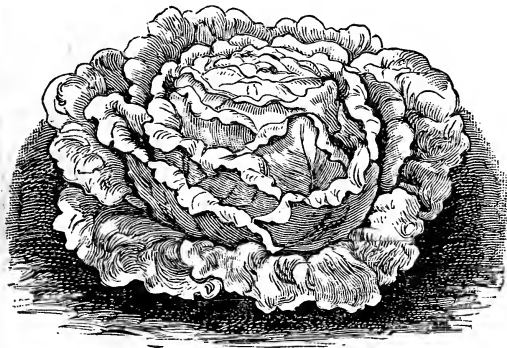
Simpson's Early Curled This is probably the best of the loose-leaved varieties; it forms no head, but produces an abundant crop of pale green leaves, slightly but closely crumpled, which, even when old, retain



Simpson's Early Curled

their characteristic sweetness and brittle character. In this respect it excels many of the best heading varieties. Moreover, the flavor even of the outside leaves is fully equal to that of the heart leaves of many heading varieties. The lower leaves grow clear of the ground so that it rarely suffers from rot. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Salamander A splendid summer heading variety; this is one of the few varieties that will head well during hot weather. It will grow quite well as an early crop, but is not excelled by others for fall use. It forms a good sized, compact head; creamy-white in color, and of rich flavor. It is black seeded. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Hanson

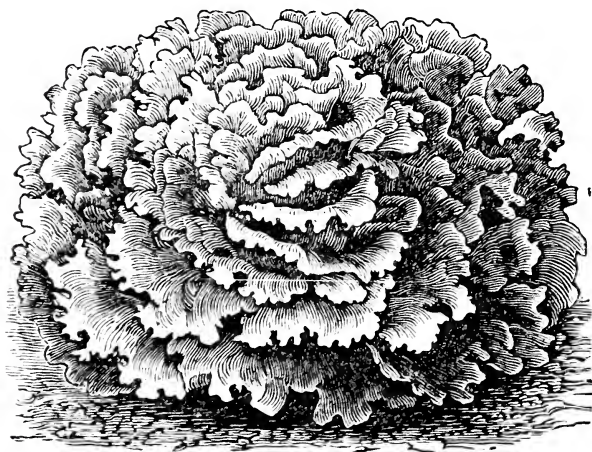


**Grand Rapids**

the inner leaves blanching to a rich, creamy-white and are crisp tender and fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Big Boston This is one of the best large heading lettuces, and, while it succeeds at all seasons except during the hottest months, it is particularly adapted for late fall culture. This grand variety makes a handsome plant with but few outside leaves, and stands a long time before bolting to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Black Seeded Simpson We have a fine strain of this lettuce carefully selected. This is the most popular sort on the Chicago market. It forms a large loose head. Leaves thin and exceedingly tender; of light green to golden yellow. Best sort for forcing or early outdoor planting. They grow compactly without forming a distinct head, are of firm texture and of good quality either for family or shipping. Can be planted later than most sorts as its vigorous growth enables it to withstand the summer heat. Pkt 5c; oz. 10c.

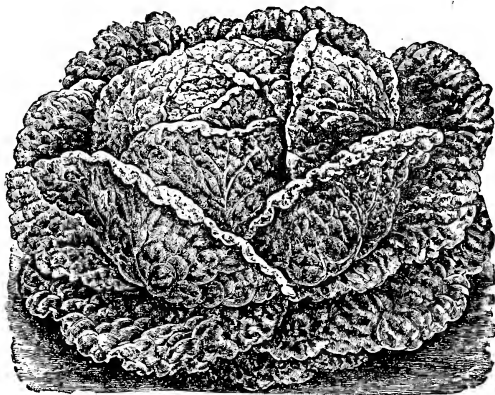
**Black Seeded Simpson**

Grand Rapids

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Boston Market

One of the very best heading lettuces, especially desirable for early planting outdoors and also suitable for forcing. The plants are large, with thick, bright green leaves. They form very solid heads,

**Boston Market**

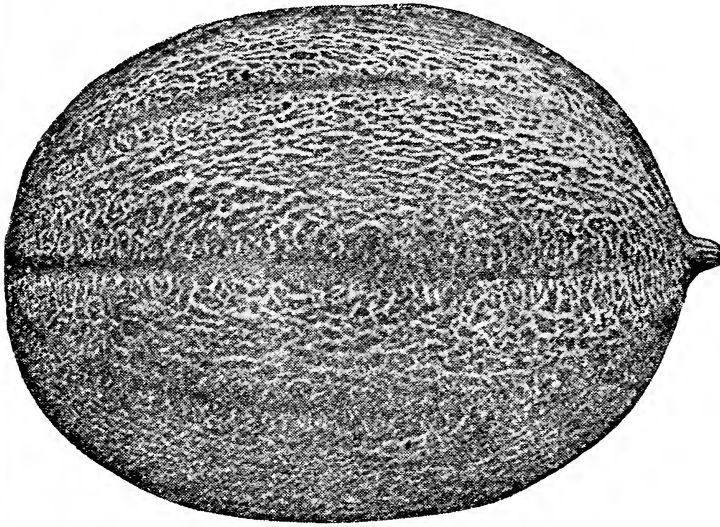
Leek

Large Carenton One ounce of seed to 150 feet of drill. Sow seed out-of-doors in June and thin to 4 inches apart. Leek is a vegetable of unusual merit, and is not half appreciated by the American people, while it is regarded as a great favorite by many of our foreign population. This is the largest variety grown, often three inches in diameter, and becoming very white and tender. A very hardy and desirable sort, which is worthy of more extensive cultivation. 5c; oz. 15c.

**Leek**

Musk Melons

Culture—Musk Melon, Water Melon, Squash, Gourds, follow the same directions as given for Cucumbers, except the larger growing vines require more space.

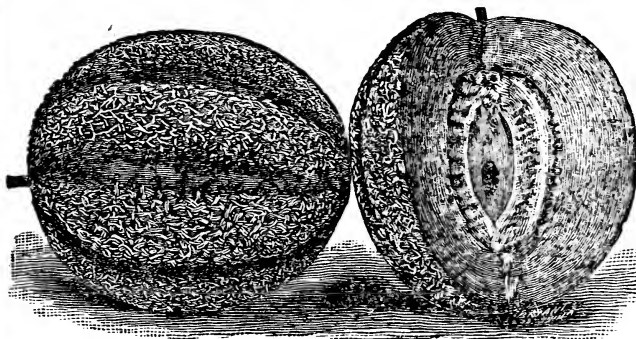


The Osage

and a profitable sort for market gardeners. Good keeping and shipping melon. Pkt. 5c; oz 10c.

The Osage Fruit medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, banded with lighter streaks; covered more or less with a shallow netting. The flesh is a deep salmon in color and very thick, there being a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit; of exceptionally fine quality. A favorite variety for the later markets. We have taken a great deal of pains to develop the thick, fine flavored flesh of this sort. A remarkably fine variety

Netted Gem Slightly oval in form, finely netted, being a light golden hue when fully ripened. Flesh light green in color, melting and luscious in flavor; ripens close to the skin. Pkt. 5c; oz 10c.

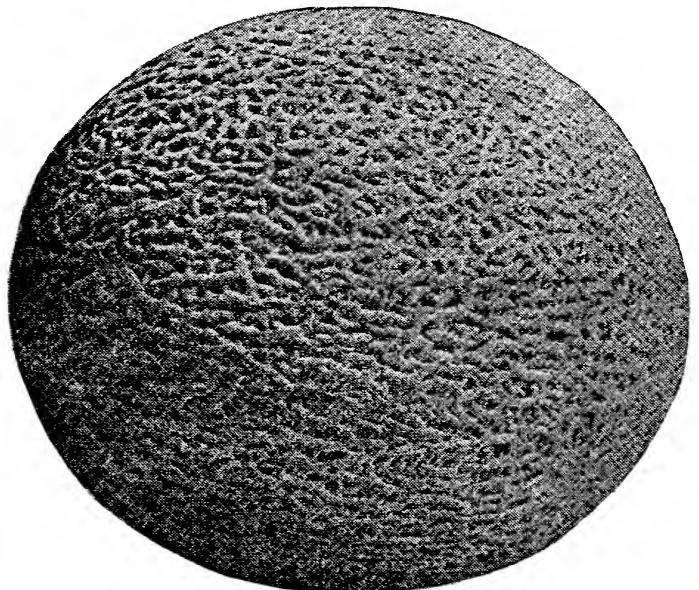


Netted Gem

weighing 4 to 6 pounds each; light cream colored, smooth skin with thick rich and sweet flesh of light green color, the rind is thin but tough and so close that the rich flesh is practically sealed up where it keeps in the finest condition for several months after it is ripe. Pkt. 10c.

Improved Large Nutmeg

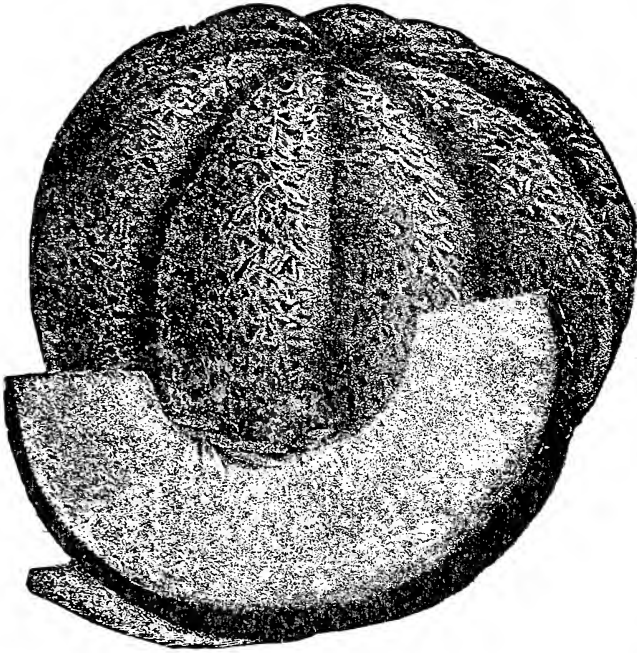
Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit large, round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed and covered with a coarse netting; flesh very thick and of the highest flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



Improved Large Nutmeg

Honey Dew Melon This melon is primarily for winter use. They require a long season for maturing but the fruits are exceptionally good keepers. They may be picked in a green state and ripened in storage and when properly cared for may be kept until Christmas. The seed may be planted early in May, cultivate same as other melons but do not water too freely after first setting of fruit is fully grown. The delicious honey-like flavor of this new melon is creating a sensation wherever grown, the fruit is of good size,

Don't Forget to Consult the Inside Page of the Back Cover of this Book.

**Emerald Gem**

the very best sorts for the home garden, and the most uniformly good of any musk-melon grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

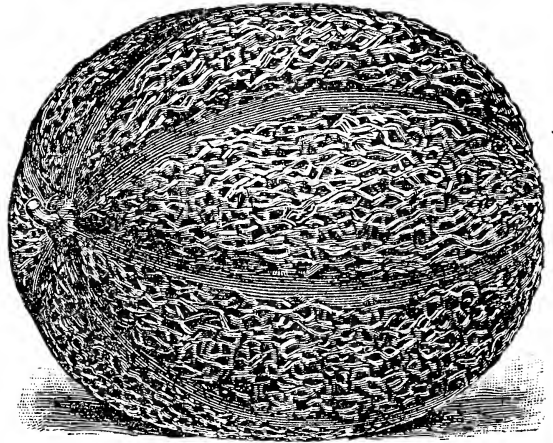


Banana Very odd; 18 to 20 inches long; yellow flesh, blending from light green to rich salmon. Fragrant and one of the most delicious of melons. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c.

**Extra Early Hackensack**

Emerald Gem A very early, yellow-fleshed melon of small to medium size. One of very best for the home garden. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruits globular or slightly flattened, somewhat irregular ribbed and very slightly tinged with yellow as the fruit matures; flesh deep salmon-yellow, thick, ripening close to the rind; juicy, melting and very highly flavored. This splendid variety, in many large markets, leads all others on account of its sweetness and convenient size. Pkt 5c; oz. 15c.

Paul Rose Combines all the good qualities of the Netted Gem and Osage, the varieties from which it originated. Possessing the sweetness of the latter with the finely netted appearance of the Gem. Fruit oval, about 5 inches in diameter; shape and general appearance similar to the Netted Gem. Of a light green or faint golden hue when ripe. Flesh firm, a rich orange red like the Osage, but even sweeter and more highly flavored. Ripens close down to the rind; with small seed cavity. One of

**Paul Rose**

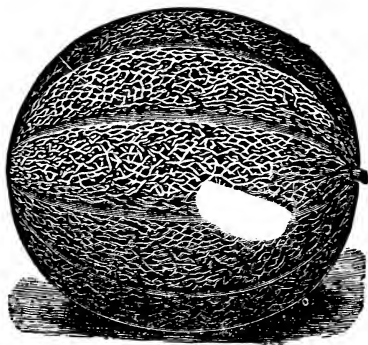
Extra Early Hackensack

An early strain of the well known large Hackensack. Very popular with market gardeners as it is the first of the large melons to be ready for market. The fruit is of good size, round and heavily netted, flesh green, very sweet and good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Burrell Gem The originator says: "The new Rocky Ford

with Golden Meat." This describes the melon fully, as in appearance it looks just as the best types of green fleshed Gems or the Rocky Fords do. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.





Rocky Ford

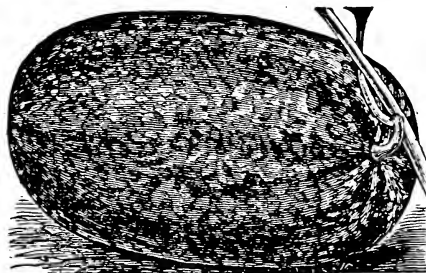
Rocky Ford This has become one of the most popular of the small or basket melons, and is shipped in great quantities from Colorado and Arizona. The fruit is oval, slightly ribbed; densely covered with fine netting. Flesh thick, green, very sweet, highly flavored. We offer an exceptionally fine stock of this early sort, the fruit being very uniform in shape and quality, even size, desirable shipping melon. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Water Melons

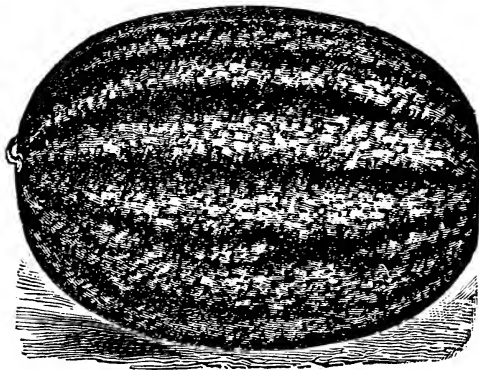
Cole's Early For the northern states this is desirable on account of its extreme earliness and vigorous growth. Rather small and nearly round in shape. Light green rind, striped with darker green; scarlet flesh, solid and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Ice Cream (White Seeded) A splendid melon for the North, to grow in the home garden or for local market, having a thin rind, a beautiful crimson core, which is always fine grained and cannot be surpassed in flavor. Very prolific; early, a magnificent grower. It is one of the best for home purposes, ripening in about seventy-five days. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Phinney's Early Few, if any, of the early sorts of recent introduction surpass this old favorite. Hardy, robust growing variety; oblong shape, rind light and dark green mottled. Flesh pink, of very good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



Cole's Early



Phinney's Early

Kolb's Gem Probably the most extensively grown for long distance shipping of any water melon ever originated. The flesh is bright red and of good flavor. Melons large, of very thick, oval, blocky form; skin handsomely marked in stripes of light green. One of the most productive and best keeping melons. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

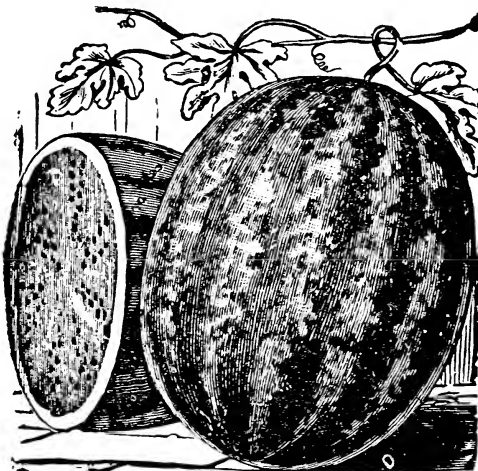
Tom Watson Although one of the newer varieties, it is now universally known and planted; no doubt one of the very best of the large sorts. Oblong in shape, with thin but tough rind, dark green, somewhat mottled. The flesh is solid and sweet, of a very handsome scarlet throughout. The many merits of this melon recommend it to both the shipper and the home gardener. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Peerless One of the best sorts for the market gardeners who deliver direct to customers. Vines moderately vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit medium sized, oval. Color bright green, finely mottled; rind thin, flesh scarlet, solid, crisp tender and very sweet. This melon has given excellent results on the black soils of Illinois. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

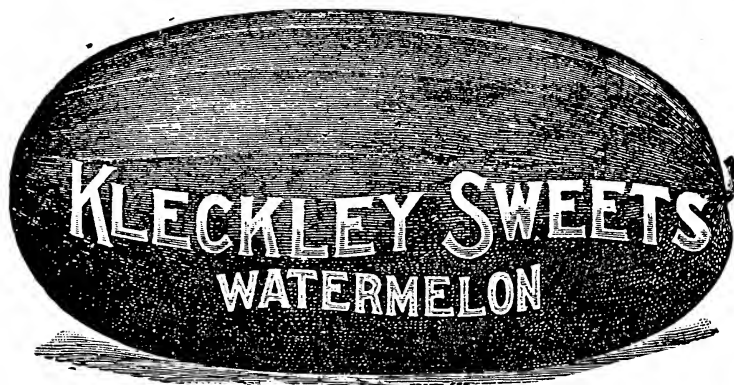
Sweetheart Very popular. One of the best. This fine variety is an entirely distinct and handsome water melon. Vines vigorous and productive, ripening early. Fruit large, oval very heavy, uniformly marked with light and dark green lines. Flesh bright red, solid, very tender and deliciously sweet. The melons retain their good qualities for a long time after being gathered. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Monte Cristo, or Kleckley Sweets

The finest of all medium early Water Melons for home use. The rind is too thin and tender (Continued)



Tom Watson

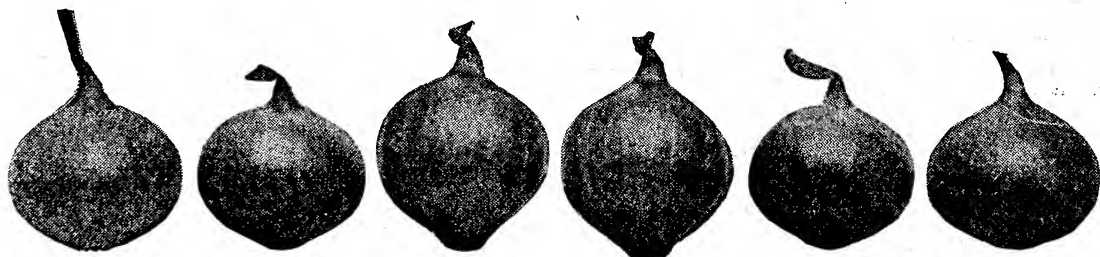


MONTE CRISTO, OR KLECKLEY SWEETS--(Continued) to stand long distance shipment. The fruits are uniform in size, oblong in form; the skin is a rich dark green, the flesh bright scarlet; the seeds lie close to the rind, leaving a large, solid, red core. The flesh is rich, sugary and melting, being entirely free from stringiness. Many growers have expressed their satisfaction to us, with the growth of this melon, by returning each year for the same seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

CITRON For Preserves Fruit round and smooth. Is not eaten raw, but is used for making a very clear transparent preserve of peculiarly fine flavor. Flesh white and solid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Onion Sets

Culture—Onion sets should be planted as early in the spring as convenient, to obtain early green onions, but they may be set in at any time up to June 1st. Those not used in green condition will ripen early in July.



White Bottom Sets

Qt. 25c

Red Bottom Sets

Qt. 23c

Yellow Bottom Sets

Qt. 23c

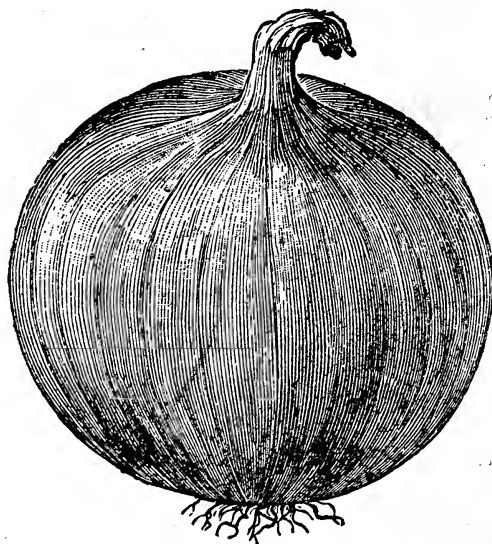
The price on Onion Sets fluctuate so rapidly it is impossible to make a satisfactory price at this time. Therefore we reserve the right to fill orders for the amount of money sent. Hence should sets be lower when we receive your order you will receive the benefit.

Onion Seed

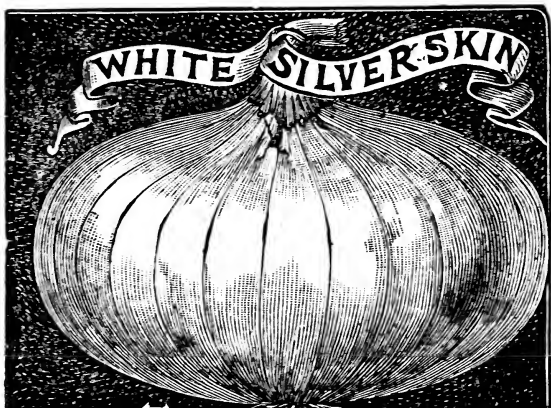
Culture—Onions thrive well on any good soil; probably the best soil for this purpose is old land that has been kept up to a high state of fertility and free from weeds, fall plowed and thoroughly pulverized in the spring. Sow seed early in the spring, about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep in rows 12 to 15 inches apart. Seed should be sown a trifle thicker than the onions are to stand, and thinned while weeding.

ONION GROWERS—And Market Gardeners who use larger quantities of Onion Seed, should write us for special prices. Name quantity and kinds wanted.

Southport White Globe A most desirable variety for the home garden. Yields abundantly, producing large, handsome and finely shaped, clear white bulbs. The flesh is fine grained and of mild flavor, and more attractive than the colored sorts when cooked. To produce the most beautiful white onions so much sought in every market, one must first have good seed; second, grow them well on rich land; third, exercise great care in harvesting and curing the crop. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.00.



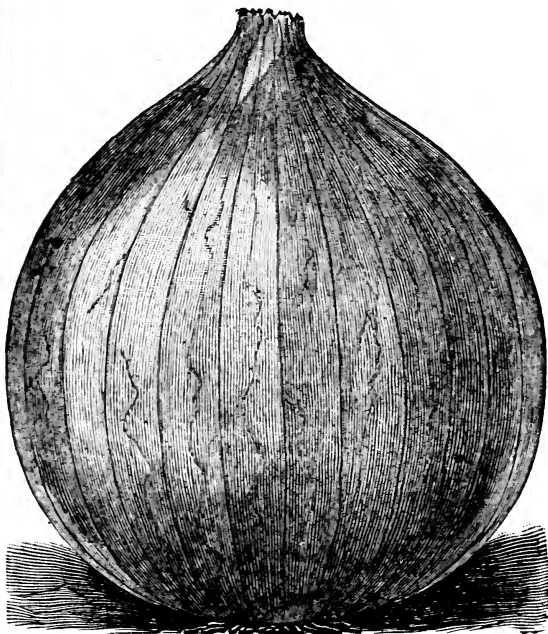
Southport White Globe



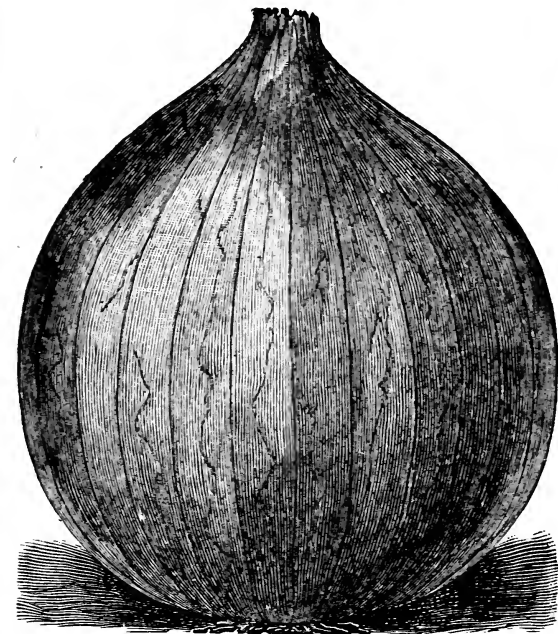
White Portugal or American Silver-skin

A mild and pleasant onion of somewhat flattened shape when matured, but globular when sown thickly for sets or pickling. Has a beautiful white skin. It is very popular for family use, and one of the best for pickling, slicing or boiling. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. \$1.00.

Large Red Wethersfield This is the standard red variety, and a favorite in the East where immense crops are grown for shipment. Bulb large, flattened, yet quite thick. Skin deep purplish red; flesh purplish-white, moderately fine grained and rather strong flavored. Very productive, the best keeper and one of the most popular for general cultivation. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 75c.



Large Red Wethersfield

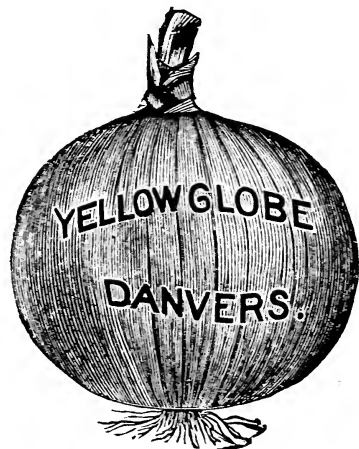


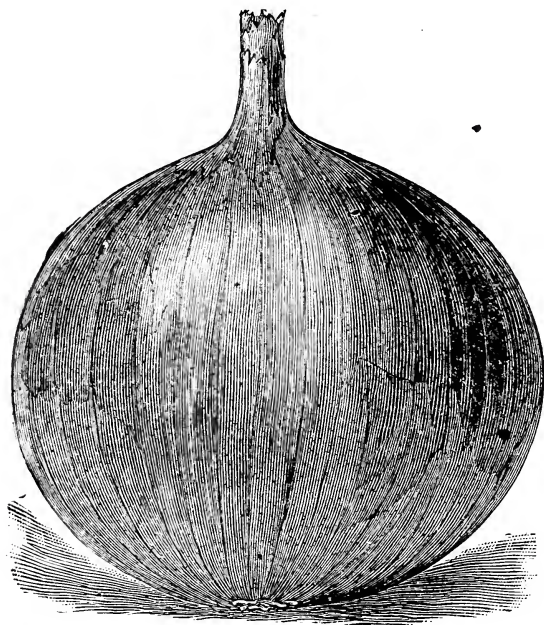
Southport Red Globe

Southport Red Globe The handsomest and most richly colored of all red onions. In all markets globe onions are in great demand, being of such shape that there is practically no waste. The onion which is perhaps the best known throughout the United States is the Southport strain. The Red Southport is perfectly globe shaped and very handsome in color. The onions measure from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and are very uniform both in size and shape. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 75c.

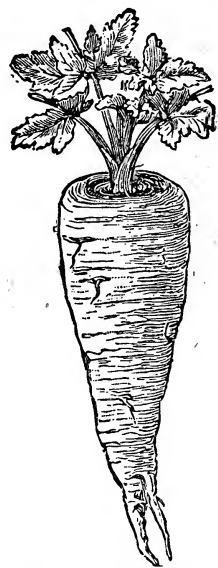
Southport Yellow Globe The skin is a rich brownish-yellow; the flesh is white, crisp and fine grained. It is entirely distinct from the Danvers type, having distinct characteristics of its own. It is large in size, a heavy cropper and an excellent keeper. It is sure to satisfy. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 75c.

Yellow Globe Danvers One of the most extensively used yellow onions. Bulbs of medium size, globe shaped with small neck and ripen very evenly. Flesh white, crisp and of mild, excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 75c.



**Prizetaker**

Prizetaker A perfectly globe shaped onion with straw colored skin. An excellent keeper; fine flavor. They attain immense size, 15 to 20 inches being often reached, if started early in hot beds and transplanted so that they may have a long season in which to reach their mature size. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 75c.

**White Sugar**

Parsnips

Culture—Plant one year old seed as early as the soil can be worked in the spring and do not cover this slow germinating seed deeper than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. As soon as the plants appear, cultivate and hand weed them, and when 3 inches high, thin to 6 inches apart in the row. This crop requires

the entire season to mature, and as the frost improves the roots, they may be left in the ground all winter.

Long Dutch or White Sugar

Roots very long, white, smooth, tender and of most excellent flavor. Very hardy. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

Hollow Crown

Old time favorite. None better at any price. Root white, very tender, with a smooth clear skin. This variety is easily distinguished by the leaves growing from depression in top or crown of the root. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

Market Garden

Root is very long, white, smooth, tender and of most excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

Guernsey This is a good, half-long variety, having smooth roots. It is of good quality and recommended for the family garden. It is of superior quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

**Hollow Crown**



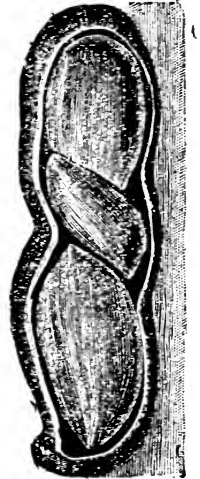
Parsley

Very useful for flavoring soups and stews and for garnishing. The green leaves are used for flavoring; or they may be dried crisp, rubbed to a powder and kept in bottles until used.

Parsley succeeds best on rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than the parsnip in germinating and should be sown as early as possible in the spring. When the plants of the curled varieties are about three inches high, cut off all the leaves; the plants will then start a new growth of leaves which will be brighter and better curled and later.

ChampionMossCurled

This is one of the most popular sorts both for the market and home garden. Leaves are very finely cut and so closely crisped or curled as to resemble moss. Excellent for garnishing and flavoring, also as a decorative plant. Pkt. 5c.



Peanuts

Culture—Peanuts can be successfully grown in almost any place where corn succeeds. Seed Peanuts should be carefully hulled to prevent breaking the skin on the kernels. They should be planted in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and 10 to 12 inches apart in the row. Cover with about 2 inches of earth. When they are matured, pull them up and expose to the sun for a few days.

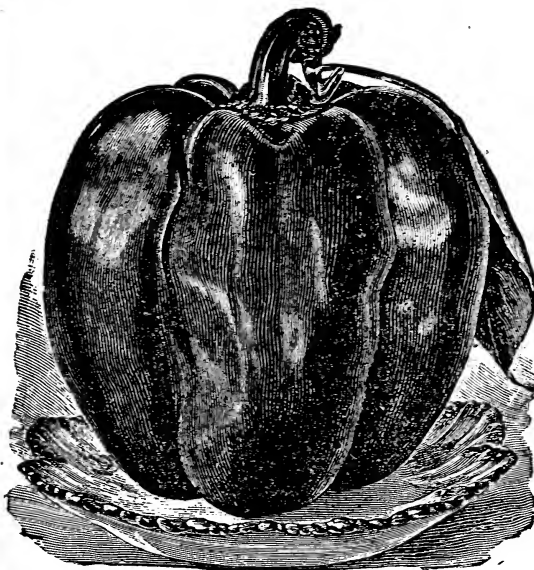
Virginian This is one of the early varieties, very prolific and of the best quality. ¼-lb. 20c; ½-lb 35c. Sent postpaid.

Spanish A splendid early variety. Pods very small, but remarkably solid and well filled with nuts of very fine quality. ¼-lb. 20c; ½-lb. 35c. Postpaid.

Peppers

Large Bell or Bull Nose Matures early and produces very large sized hot pepper, which is highly esteemed for pickling, the skin being thicker than the other varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

Ruby King One of the best and largest of mango peppers ever intro-



Ruby King

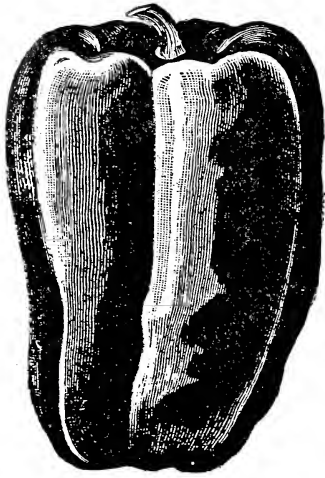
duced. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautiful and rich glossy flesh and mild flavor commend it as one of the best market varieties. Vigorous in growth; its strong, bushy planis are loaded with splendid, large fruits, beginning to bear quite early and continuing throughout the season. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.

Sweet Mountain Similar to Bull Nose though usually (Continued on next page)



Large Bell or Bull Nose

PEPPERS (Continued)

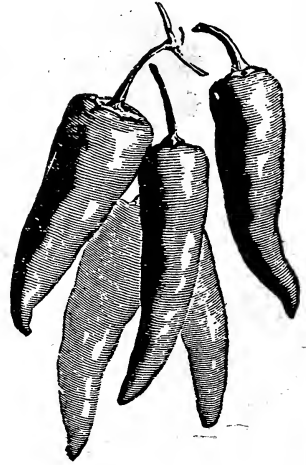


Sweet Mountain

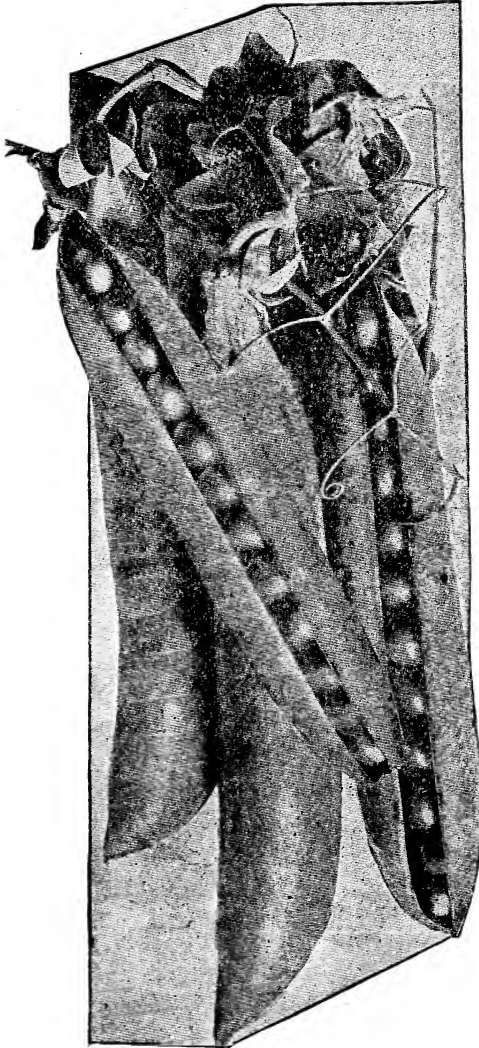
larger in size and longer. Of very mild flavor; much used as mangoes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Pimento This pepper is absolutely without pungency and extremely fleshy. It is largely grown in Spain, canned and shipped to all parts of the world, and greatly relished everywhere. It is especially good in picnic sandwiches. The green pod is excellent stuffed with slaw and pickled or filled with meat and baked. Pkt. 5c; 1½-oz. 35c.

Large Red Cayenne A very well known variety having a slender, twisted and pointed pod, about four inches long, and bright red in color. Extremely strong and pungent flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35



Large Red Cayenne



Saxonia

two and one-half to three feet in height. Is ready for table use in 50 to 52 days from planting. Seed, round, rather small and white in color.

Peas

PRICES ON ALL PEAS: Pkt. 15c; Pint 25c; Quart 45c; postpaid.

Culture—All varieties of peas, regardless of height, may be grown successfully without support. Dwarf or half-dwarf varieties are best planted in double or companion rows six inches apart to support each other in their growth; then leave a space of eighteen to twenty-four inches, according to height of the variety.

Plant all peas four to five inches deep in soil that has been deeply plowed. This deep planting is to give the peas the cool, damp climate they prefer. Early varieties may be planted in August for a late autumn crop.

Dwarf and Half Dwarf Smooth Peas

Saxonia 2 ft. Much effort and money has been expended to produce a large-podded "First and Best" pea. Hitherto, these attempts have only succeeded at the expense of earliness. The New Saxonia, however, is fully as early and much larger and more prolific than the best strains of First and Best. This gives it a great advantage over any existing sort. Saxonia is thoroughly fixed and free from sporting tendencies, of healthy, vigorous growth, and very hardy. The pods are 3½ to 4 inches long and born in pairs. Market gardeners who tried this pea speak very highly of it, and we look forward to a large demand for seed the coming season.

Alaska The best early, green seeded variety. The dark green color of the pods make it an excellent pea for shipping long distances. Very early and uniform grower. A popular sort for canners and shippers. Two and one-half feet high.

Tom Thumb Peas smooth and white; a very early variety, hardy, extremely dwarf. Good or early planting; recommended only for their earliness.

First and Best Early, productive and hardy, with a strong, vigorous vine from



Pimento

Dwarf Wrinkled Varieties

American Wonder Height ten inches. This variety heads the list of early peas in flavor and quality. The vines bear a great abundance of good sized pods containing five to eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender, and well flavored peas. This is the earliest of the dwarf wrinkled varieties; plantings in June having matured in 33 days. The seed is medium sized, wrinkled and pale green. These peas are especially adapted for family use, as they require no brush or other support.

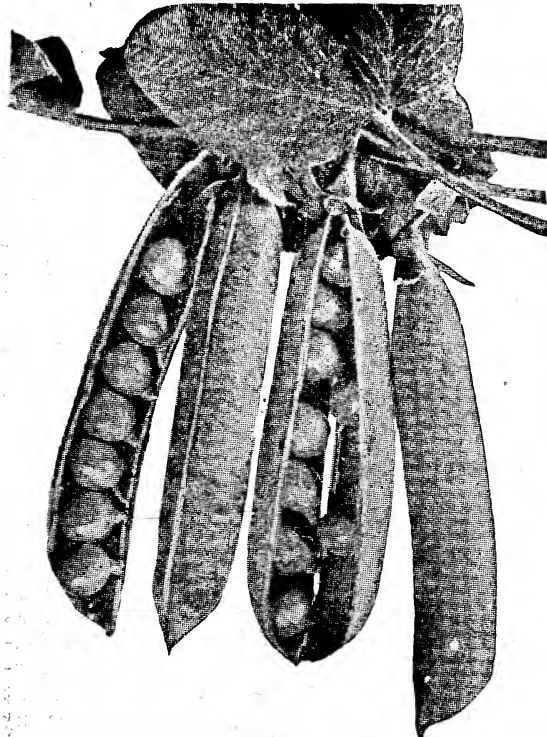
Little Marvel 18 inches. The ideal pea for the home garden, early and enormously productive. Pods born in pairs; they are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, well filled with large peas of delicious flavor. This variety is taking the place of the older and better known dwarf peas. The big point in its favor is that it remains in prime condition a week longer than the older sorts, which last only a few days



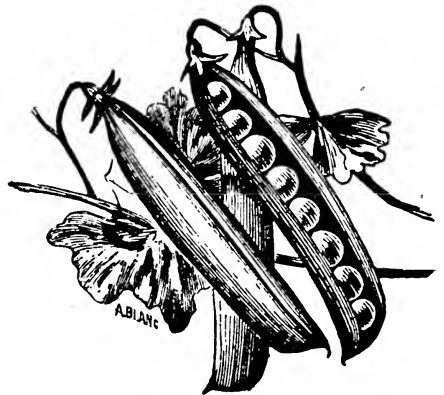
when they become hard, and lose their sweetness.

Nott's Excelsior The best dwarf pea. It combines all the good qualities of American Wonder and Premium Gem Peas. The vines are larger and more productive than the American Wonder, earlier than Premium Gem, and average about twelve inches high. The peas are not surpassed in sweetness and quality. Seed is wrinkled and green in color. A most desirable sort for the market gardener, and unsurpassed for the home garden.

Daisy (Dwarf Telephone) Vines 18 to 20 inches high, with rather coarse foliage, medium light green, bearing pods, broad straight and about 4 inches long. Pale green in color and well filled with peas of excellent flavor ready for picking from 62 to 65 days from planting. Seed pale green, large, much wrinkled.



Nott's Excelsior



Little Marvel

Premium Gem A very desirable, early green wrinkled dwarf variety. The vine is very productive and grows to a height of from fifteen to eighteen inches. The pods are of medium size and crowded with six to eight very large peas of fine quality. The seed is green, large, wrinkled, often flattened.

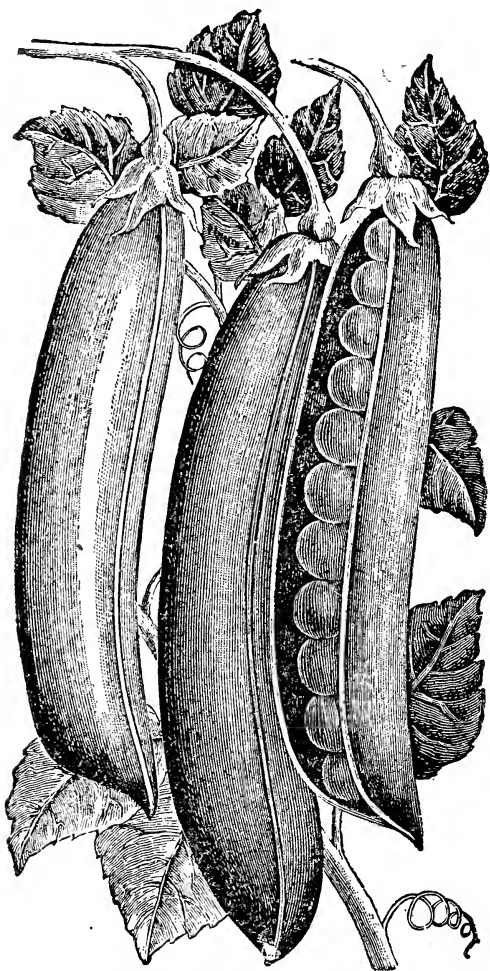


Daisy (Dwarf Telephone)

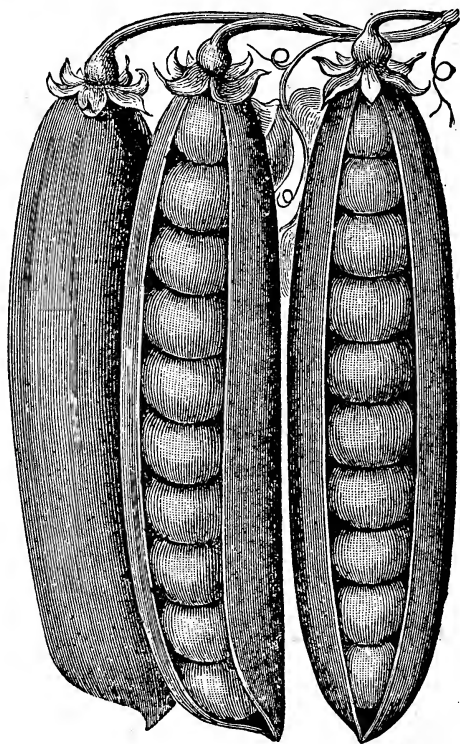


Half Dwarf Wrinkled Varieties

Gradus, or Prosperity The most popular high quality, extra wrinkled pea. This remarkable pea is not only large and of the best quality, but it is within a few days as early as the small, round, extra early sorts. Gradus is a wrinkled pea, growing about thirty inches high. The pods are four inches or more in length, and well filled with luscious peas, eight to ten or more in a pod.



Gradus, or Prosperity

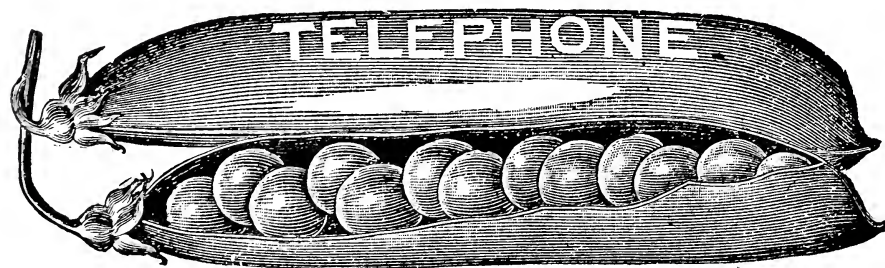


Potlatch

Potlatch A fine, new variety of great merit. The vines are vigorous, growing 18 to 20 inches high with dark green foliage. The long pods are rich dark green in color, often measuring 6 inches in length, with 9 to 11 enormous peas in a pod. The vines are sturdy, and the pods are born in pairs. It is wonderfully productive and the way the peas shell out is astonishing. No variety known will produce more pods, and no pods could possibly shell out better. The Potlatch is a variety from which anyone may expect great things. Fit for the table in 61 days from planting. Seed green, wrinkled, large in size; sweet and tender.

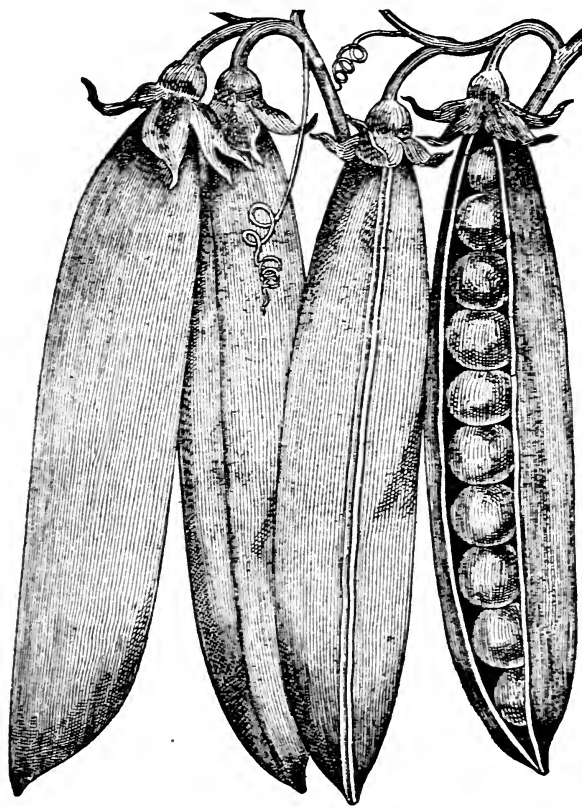
Horsford's Market Garden The vine is of medium height, hardy and very productive, giving the greatest number of pods of any on our list. Foliage dark green, leaves small. Pods contain five to seven medium sized, sweet, dark green peas which retain their sweetness after canning.

Tall Growing Wrinkled Varieties



Telephone

This is now a leading pea with market gardeners, as it is in all particulars a market garden variety. It comes into bearing fairly early and yields (Continued)



Champion of England

five feet high; very prolific bearer of large pods. Can be recommended as one of the very best Marrowfat sorts.

Dwarf Gray Sugar This is an edible podded variety. Vines grow only 15 to 18 inches high with purplish blossoms. Sugar Peas are not shelled, but are cooked same as string beans.

Pumpkins

Culture—The finer varieties of pumpkins are used for pies and the coarser ones for stock feeding. While the pumpkin may be grown very much as cucumbers are grown in a garden, they are more frequently planted in the field with corn, where several seed are dropped in each fourth hill. Planted alone, six to ten seeds are covered one inch deep in hills eight to ten feet apart and thinned to two to four plants to the hill. One ounce plants twenty-five hills and two to four pounds of seed generously plants an acre. As this crop requires as much time as corn to mature, the planting cannot be too long delayed.



Large Yellow

Large Yellow or Connecticut Field

The pumpkin most extensively used for feeding stock. Also used for making pies. Grows to large size and varies in shape, nearly round or slightly flattened to quite long. Flesh deep, rich, yellow, fine grained and highly flavored. Often planted with corn; also known as Field Pumpkin. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 20c; 1-lb. 75c

Mammoth Tours

Grown chiefly for exhibition purposes and for stock feed. It grows to an enormous size, frequently weighing over one hundred pounds. Skin salmon color; flesh yellow. Keeps a long time. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 30c.

TELEPHONE --- (Continued)—abundant crops of large, fine appearing pods. Peas are sweet and uscious. The vines grow about four feet in height; are very vigorous and strong. Each vine bears an average of seven to ten pods, which are ready for picking in about sixty-five days. The immense pods are straight, of fine appearance and contain eight to nine large, wrinkled peas, closely packed, tender, sweet and of exquisite flavor.

Champion of England

Four or five feet in height.

This has been considered for a long time the standard main crop or late pea for summer use. From this variety has sprung the whole race of green wrinkled peas. The vines are very vigorous and productive, bearing an abundance of large, well filled pods. These peas are light green, wrinkled, of fine quality and delicious flavor. Hardly any pea is sweeter than this.

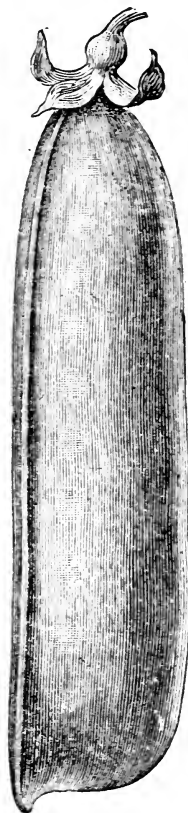
Tall Smooth Varieties

Large White Eye Marrowfat

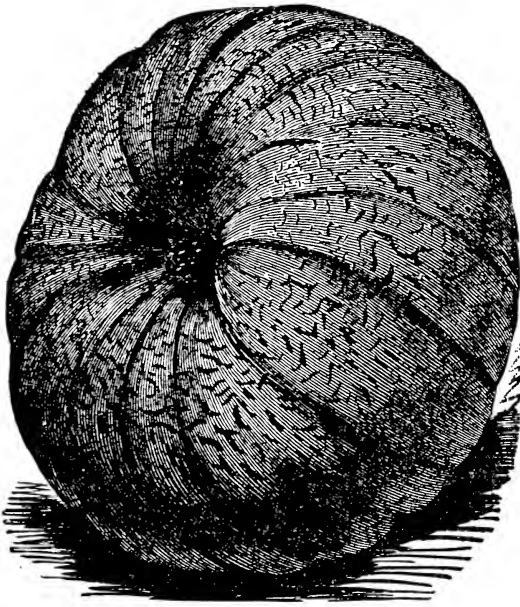
Cultivated very extensively for canning. Vines about five feet high and of strong growth. Pods large cylindrical, rough, light colored and well filled; seed large, smooth, round and light yellow.

Large Black Eye

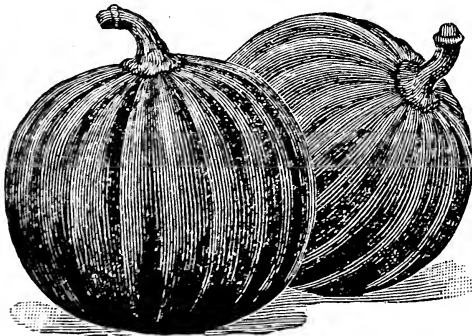
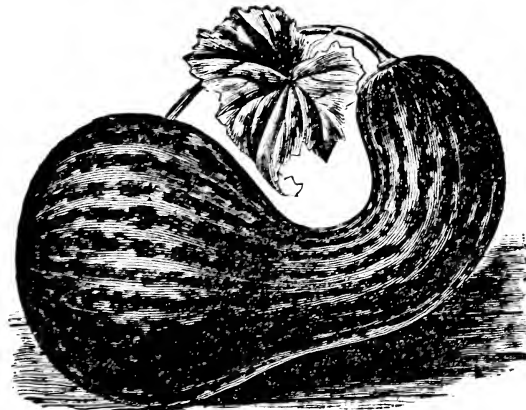
Marrowfat An excellent variety, growing about



Marrowfat

**Mammoth Potiron**

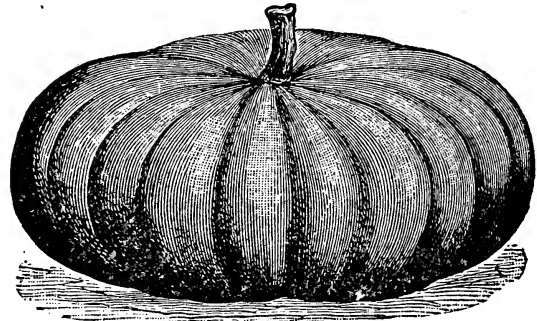
Small Sweet or Sugar This is the small, sweet pumpkin that has made the New England States famous for their pumpkin pies. It is a very fine grained, delicately flavored sort. Splendid keeper. They average about 10 inches in diameter; deep orange in color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 20c.

**Small Sweet or Sugar****Japanese Pie Pumpkin**

Mammoth Potiron This pumpkin is one of the largest of all varieties. The vines are productive and usually produce several large fruits per vine. Single specimens often reach one hundred pounds or more in weight, and the average is very large. The skin is light yellow in color; flesh a deep yellow and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 30c.

Large Cheese or Kentucky Field

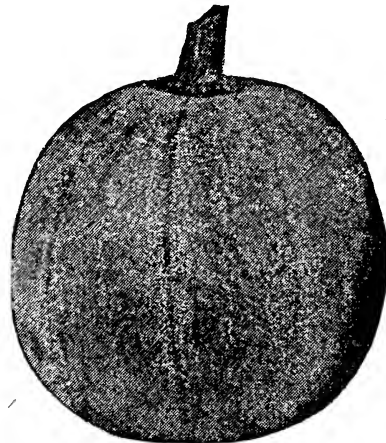
Large, round, flattened, hardy and productive. About 2 feet in diameter. It has thick flesh of extra fine quality and is a splendid sort for family and market use; also grown largely for stock feeding. Skin buff color, flesh yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 20c.

**Large Cheese or Kentucky Field**

Japanese Pie The flesh is very thick and of a rich salmon color; nearly solid, the seed cavity being very small and in one end of the pumpkin. Dry and sweet, having much the same taste and appearance as sweet potatoes. Makes pies as rich without eggs as other varieties do with eggs. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 30c.

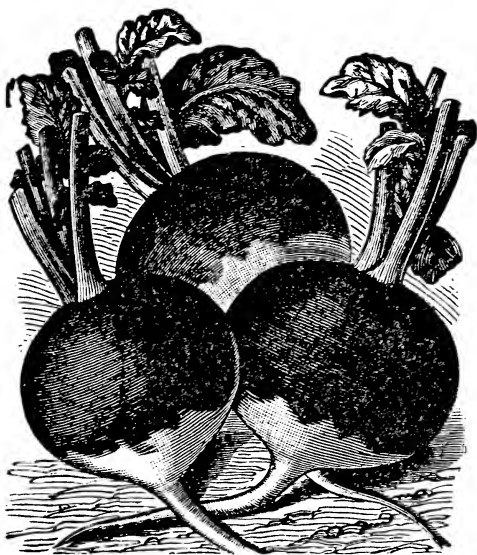
Winter Luxury Generally considered as being the finest quality pie pumpkin. Besides its high quality, it is the best winter keeper of all. In size, about nine or ten inches in diameter; its skin is a beautiful, deep orange-yellow, with a very close netting, almost as russeted as a potato. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 30c.

Plant pumpkins one ounce to 25 hills. Four pounds to the acre (alone) or two pounds (with corn.) In a small garden plant near a low fence, allowing the vines to climb over.

**Winter Luxury**

Radishes

Radish Seed is very scarce this year. Therefore we are unable to make our usual low prices on quantities. Price on all radish seed as follows: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 80c; 1-lb. \$1.60.



Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped

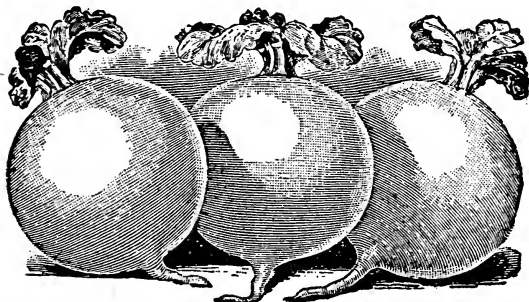
Early Scarlet Turnip Is a small, turnip-shaped radish with a small top and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving of general cultivation on account of its rich color and crisp, tender flesh. Desirable for forcing or outdoor planting.

French Breakfast A quick growing, medium sized radish; rather oblong in shape; color a beautiful scarlet, except near the tip, where it is pure white. A splendid variety for the table on account of its excellent quality and attractive color.



French Breakfast attains a good size. Skin and flesh pure white and quality excellent.

White Stuttgart Another good summer raddish, somewhat turnip-shaped. Grows quickly and

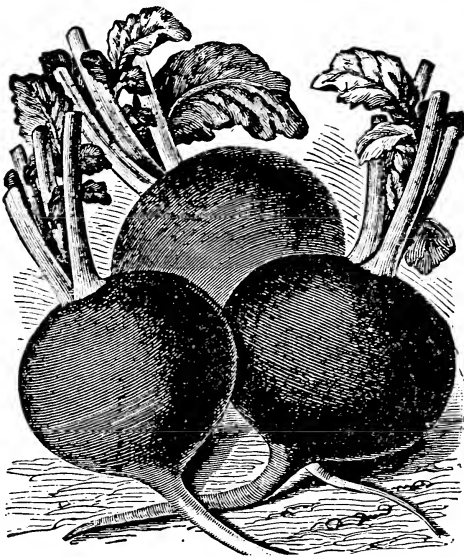


White Stuttgart

Crimson Giant Globe A variety extraordinary in that while growing to an unusually large size, it is always crisp and of a mild flavor. It remains in perfect condition a long time, and unlike other forcing varieties does not become pithy until twice their size in diameter. Especially recommended for outdoor planting.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped

A beautiful variety, deep scarlet with white tip. As early as Non Plus Ultra, has as small a top, and may be planted as closely. It is more attractive in appearance and cannot fail to give satisfaction as a forcing radish; very popular as a market radish.



Early Scarlet Turnip



Crimson Giant Globe

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger

A splendid long variety of radish, which is of transparent whiteness. Produces nice long roots in 22 days from date of sowing, and continues in prime condition for a long period, so that in one sowing of seed, nice crisp radishes may be had from spring to midsummer. It is by far the most popular sort in the entire list. There is no variety that grows more uniform in type, and there is none that surpass it in quality. It is not only the best second early variety but it is one of the best general crop varieties as well; they have a peculiar and delicious freshness not found in other sorts. Its shape is most attractive and handsome, undoubtedly the most perfect long, white radish in cultivation.

White Strasberg

Even when, comparatively small, this variety is in good condition for use, and continues crisp and tender until matured, when the roots are about four or five inches long and about two inches in diameter. This is considered one of the best large summer sorts.

Iceicle

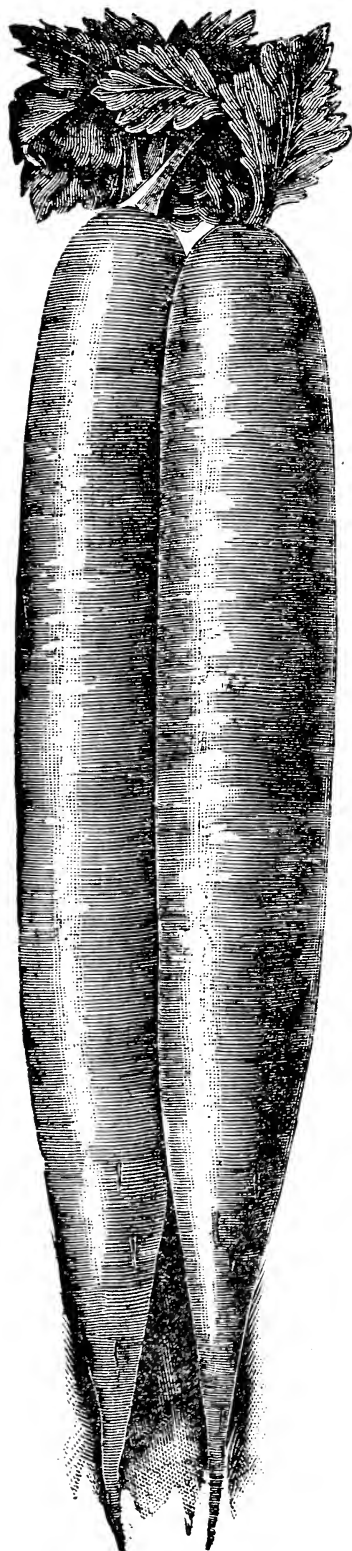
The exceptional merit of this radish is proved by its popularity increasing every year with successful market gardeners. A very attractive, pure white radish; the earliest of the long, white summer sorts and most of excellent quality. The roots are somewhat shorter, with smaller tops than Long White Vienna and mature a little earlier. The roots when mature are five to six inches long by one-half to five-eighths of an inch in diameter. One of the most desirable varieties for outdoor summer planting for the home garden and market. It combines beautiful appearance with finest radish-quality, appealing to the eye and palate. This radish remains crisp and tender much longer than the colored varieties.

Half Long Deep Scarlet

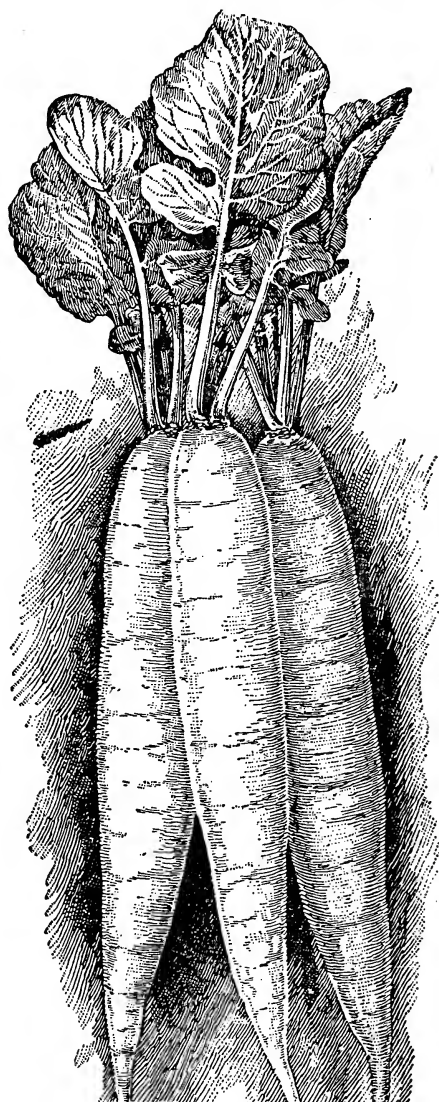
The roots of this hardy and desirable variety are of a brilliant, deep, rich red color, and are half long with a tapering point. The flesh is very white, crisp and tender and holds its juiciness well not becoming pithy until quite overgrown.

Early Scarlet Globe

The roots of this variety are slightly olive shaped, a deep rich, scarlet color; flesh white and tender; fit to pull as early as Non Plus Ultra, but much larger when matured. We especially recommend this variety to gardeners whose markets demand a first early forcing radish.

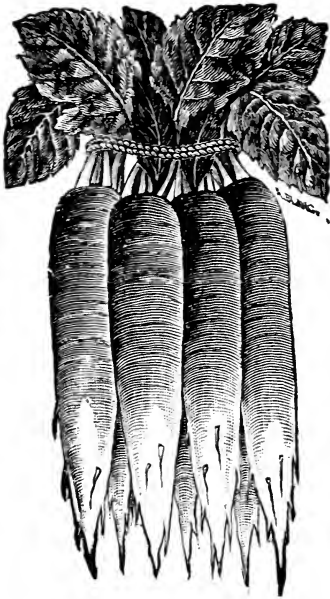


Lady Finger



White Strasberg





Improved Chartier

Improved Chartier or Shepherd

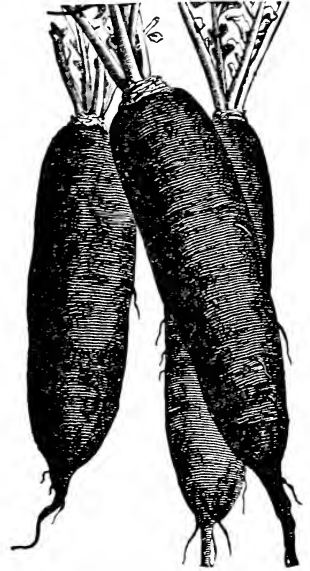
Although this American variety is too

large for forcing, it is one of the best for sowing outdoors. The roots are in good condition for the table very early and continue hard and crisp until they reach a diameter of an inch and a quarter, thus affording good roots for a much longer time than any of the preceding varieties. The long cylindrical roots are scarlet rose in color, and gradually taper and shade into white at the tips.

WINTER VARIETIES

Long Black Spanish One of the latest and largest as well as hardiest of radishes. Grows 5 to 8 inches long and 1 to 1½ inches through at the top. Skin black, flesh white and firm. Good keeper.

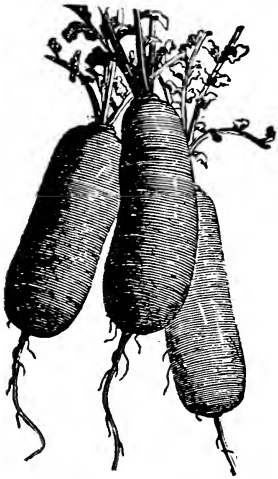
White Chinese A comparatively new variety which is popular wherever known. The root is long, cylindrical, with beautiful white skin and flesh, so white as to attract attention even among the other white varieties.



Long Black Spanish

Can be sown from July 1st to August 15th, and will keep in prime condition a long time; mild in flavor, brittle and never woody.

Rose China A very handsome and distinct variety; color the brightest rose; crisp and tender; cylindrical in shape, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small tap; very smooth, very desirable sorts; keeps splendidly through autumn and winter.



Rose China

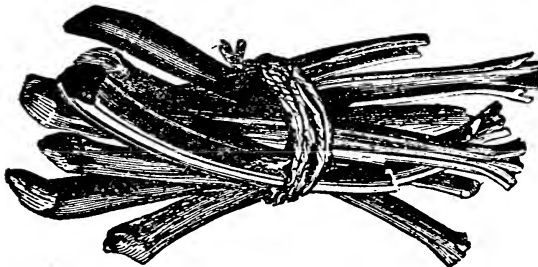
Rhubarb

Is highly esteemed for use in pies, tarts, jelly and marmalade, and large quantities are sold in all markets every year. It is the first vegetable of the season. Pkt. 5c.

Salisfy or Vegetable Oysters

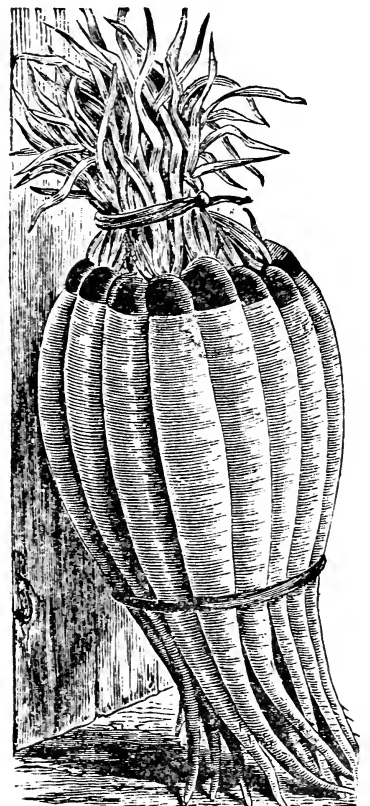
Mammoth Sandwich Island

This delicious vegetable should be more generally grown. It surpasses, for table use, both the arsnip and the carrot: it



Rhubarb

acquires, after a good frosting, a decided oyster flavor. The roots should be left in the ground to be dug during thaws in the winter and spring. Salsify is boiled like parsnips or carrots, or is half boiled and grated, then made into balls which are dipped into a batter and fried like oysters. One ounce of seed to a hundred feet of drill. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



Salisfy or Vegetable Oysters

**Spinach**

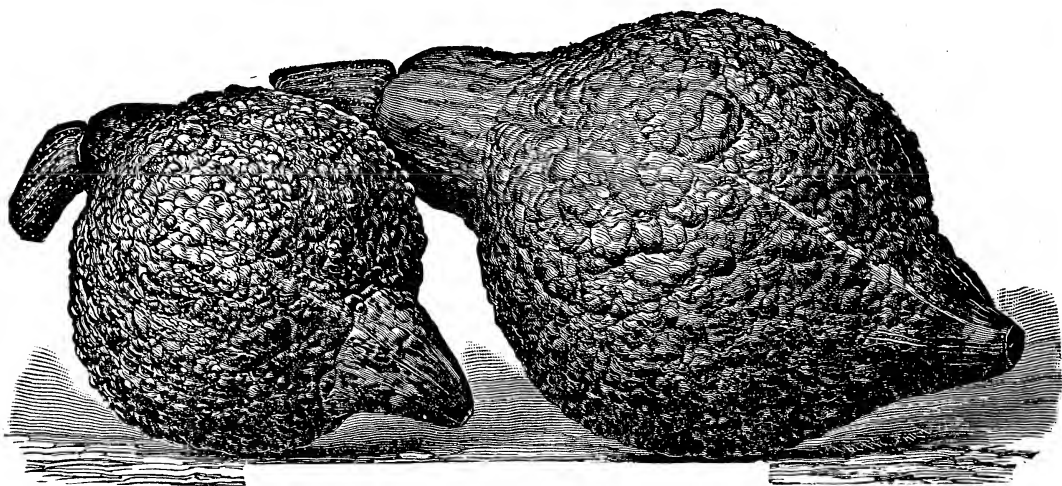
keeps well through the winter; boils or bakes exceedingly dry, and is esteemed by many to be as good when baked as the sweet potato. Our stock is most carefully selected as regards to quality of flesh, and to color and wartiness of the shell, but the latter peculiarities are largely determined by the soils in which squashes are raised. Our stock is much superior to that sold as Chicago Warty or Warted Hubbard. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Spinach

Improved Thick Leaved A variety which grows very rapidly, forming a cluster of large thick, slightly wrinkled leaves of fine color and quality when cooked. Especially recommended to market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

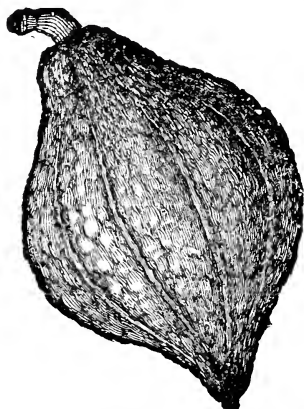
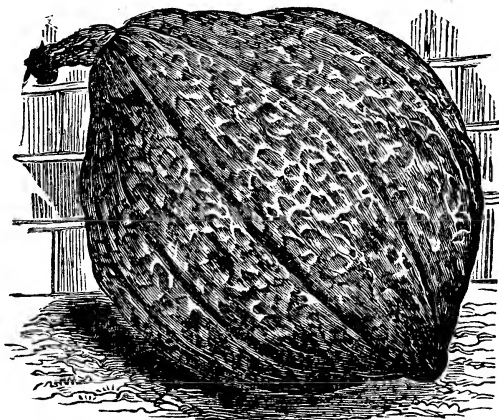
Squash

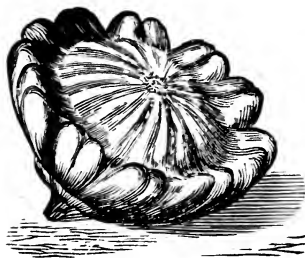
Hubbard This is one of the best of the winter squashes: flesh bright orange yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored;

**Hubbard**

Golden Hubbard Vines are very vigorous and productive. Fruits of medium size, weighing from 6 to 8 pounds, and in shape are like the Hubbard, but are in condition for use earlier. They are wonderfully long keepers and can be held over in good condition for spring use. Shell warted, hard, strong, and of a beautiful orange-red color, except a bit of olive green on blossom end. Flesh deep orange, dry, fine grained and richly flavored. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

Boston Marrow A fall and winter variety of large size, oval form, skin thin, when ripe bright orange with a netting of light cream color; flesh a rich salmon yellow, fine grained and of excellent flavor but not as dry as the Hubbard. One of the heaviest yielding varieties. We have a very fine stock of this sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

**Boston Marrow****Golden Hubbard**



Golden Custard or Yellow Bush

Summer Crookneck The old standard sort; very productive and matures the bulk of its crop a little earlier than Mammoth Summer Crookneck. Fruit when full grown are about one foot long with crooked neck and surface uniformly warty; color bright yellow; shell very hard when ripe. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



Summer Crookneck

Golden Custard or Yellow Bush

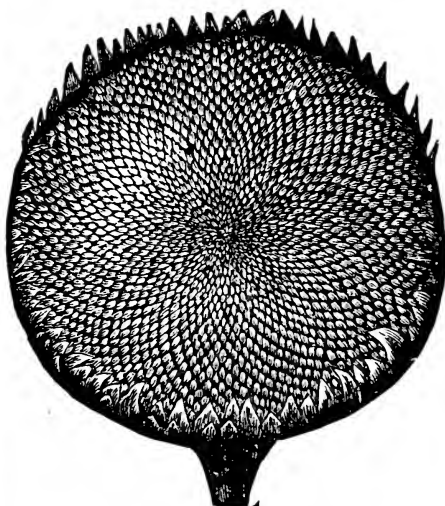
A very early, flat, scalloped variety of largest size; color yellow, flesh pale yellow and well flavored. A strain of the old Yellow Bush Scallop, which is fully as productive but uniformly larger and flatter than the old stock. It has a very small seed cavity.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Mammoth White Bush

An early, round, flat squash; color clear white, handsomely scalloped. Called Patty Pan in the South. Largely planted in every section of the country. One of the best of early summer varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Sunflower



Large Russian Sunflower

Large Russian

This has a very large head, borne on top of a single unbranched stalk, with much more and larger seed than the common sort. It is used extensively for feeding poultry. Sow as soon as the ground is fit for planting corn, in rows three to four feet apart and ten inches apart in the row; cultivate the same as corn. When the seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail pen having a solid floor or in a corn crib. After curing so that they will thresh easily, flail out and clean thoroughly through a fanning mill. Pkt. 5c; 1/4-lb. 10c; 1/2-lb. 15c; 1-lb. 25c.

Herbs

In borders and irregular parts of the garden it will prove profitable and pleasurable to grow a few herbs. Their use gives new and unusual flavors, pleasant aromas and perfumes, and some medicines that are as serviceable as can be purchased. Exact cultural directions suited to them all is impossible. Give them generally the care given vegetables or flowers. When the foliage is to be used, cut the young stems on a dry day, dry in the shade and store in air tight glass jars.

Anise Used for cordials, garnishing and flavoring. Pkt. 5c.

Caraway The seeds are used in confectionery, cakes and medicine. Pkt. 5c.

Sweet Fennel Ornamental, also used in sauce. Pkt. 5c.

Horehound Useful for its tonic properties, and for cough remedies. Pkt. 5c.

Sweet Marjoram Leaves and shoots are used for seasoning. Pkt. 5c.

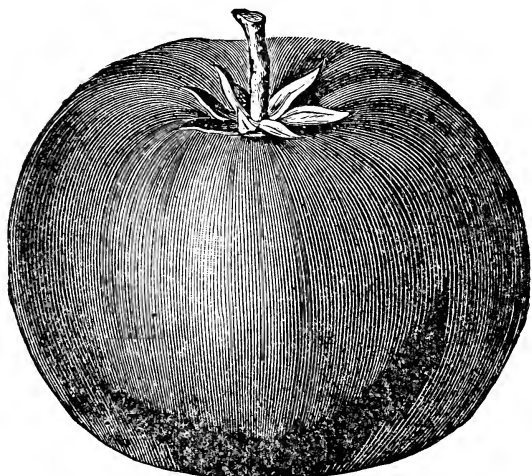
Sage An indispensable herb for seasoning. Pkt. 5c.

Wormwood Used for medical purposes. Pkt. 5c.



Sage

Tomatoes

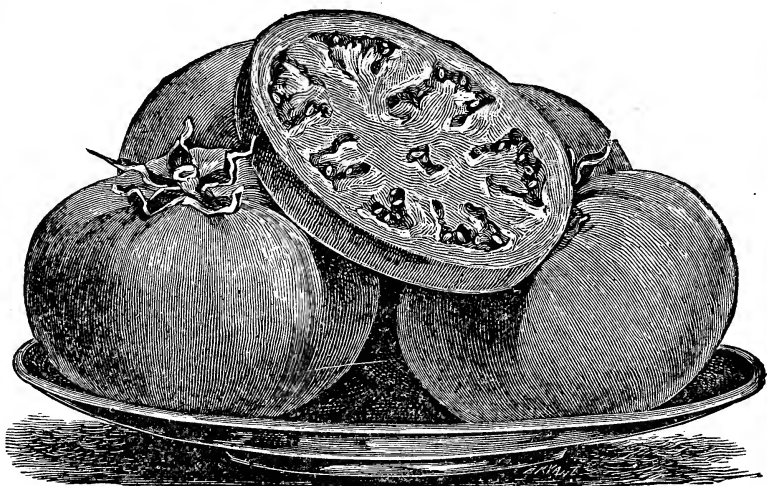


Earliana

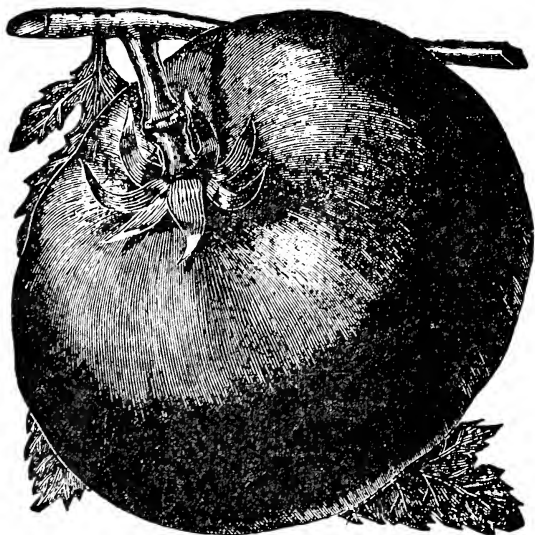
pare with this tomato. In some southern shipping sections it is grown exclusively.

Chalk's Early Jewel

The largest, smoothest and finest flavored, extra early, bright red tomato. About ten days later than Spark's Earliana. It is a heavier cropper, with tomatoes of a larger size and sweeter flavor. The plants are of bushy, compact growth; heavily loaded with fruit. The tomatoes are of good size, just right for market; color bright scarlet, ripening to the stem without cracks or green core. The flesh is thick, solid, of fine flavor, with few seeds. The skin is strong enough to make it a good shipping variety.



Chalk's Early Jewel



Dwarf Stone

PRICES ON ALL TOMATOES AS FOLLOWS:

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 20c.

Pkt., contains about 300 seeds; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. contains about 900 seeds; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. about 1800 seeds

Earliana It is the earliest, large, smooth yielding tomato. Not only is it desirable on account of its earliness and large size, but also on account of its handsome shape and bright red color. Its solidity and fine quality are equal to the best medium and late sorts. Plants are very compact with stout jointed branches and yet the vines yield enormously. For an early sort in the Northern market and home garden, there is none to com-

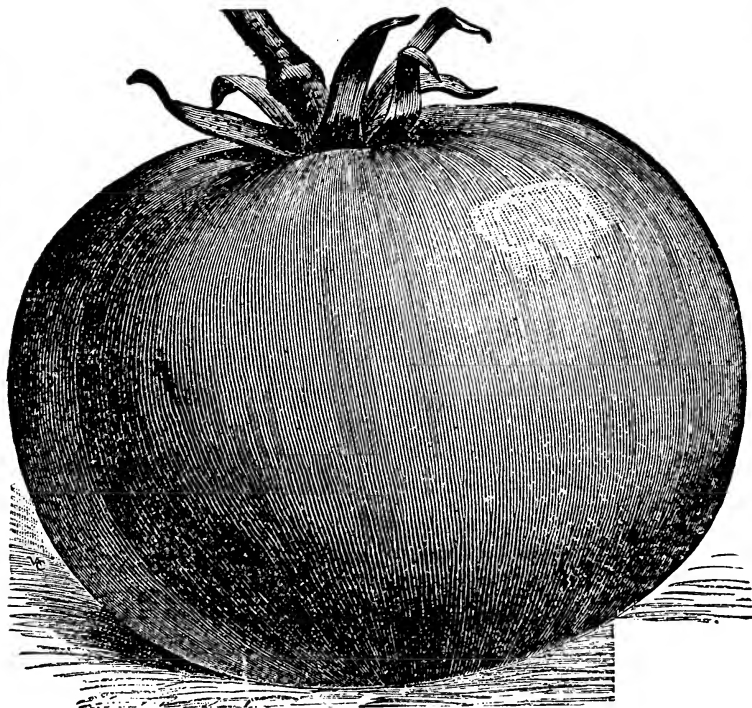
Dwarf Stone This is the largest dwarf tomato in existence. Vines very vigorous and productive. The fruit is similar to the tall Stone in color (red), shape and practically in size. Specimens weighing one pound each are quite common. On account of its being of dwarf habit, this is the most desirable for the amateur, who is not used to training vines.

Golden Queen Fruit large and smooth; color a beautiful golden yellow, sometimes with a slight blush of red; as smooth and well shaped as the best of the red varieties and of superior flavor.

Crimson Cushion

A Grand main crop. Bears continuously and late. Extremely large and smooth; solid as a Beefsteak; nearly seedless; flesh is of a fine, rich flavor.



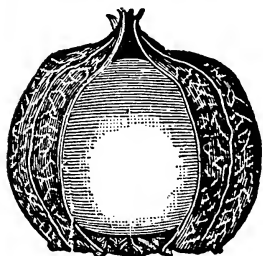


Ponderosa

is very firm. A robust grower, with short joints, setting its clusters closer together than most varieties, and it is therefore a very heavy cropper. The fruits are usually very deep from stem to blossom end, some of them being almost globe-shaped. Ripens evenly, does not crack about the stem, and the flavor is all that could be desired.

Strawberry or Husk Tomato

Plants of spreading growth and immensely productive. The small yellow fruits are enclosed in a husk. Of very sweet flavor and highly esteemed for preserving or for making pies.

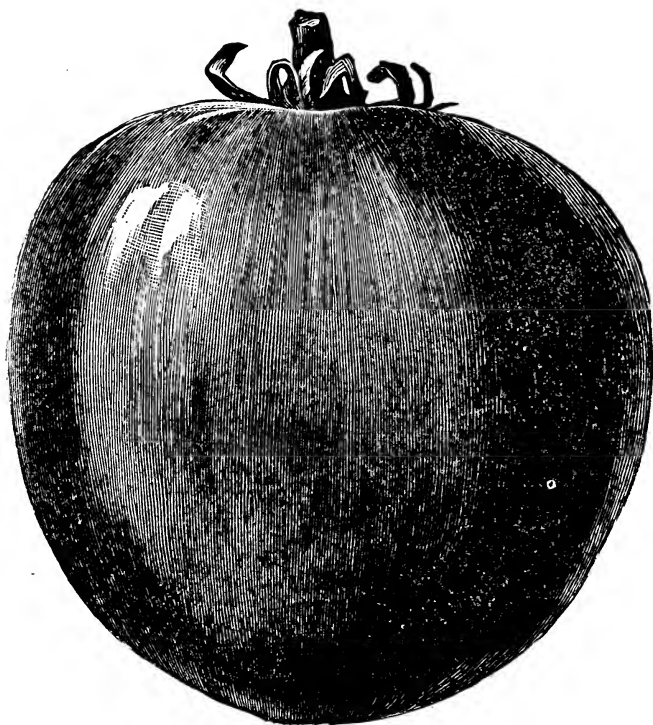


Husk Tomato

Ponderosa A purple fruited tomato of the largest size. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruit very solid, fairly smooth, and considered of very good quality, especially by those who prefer a tomato quite free from acid. This variety is more suitable for home use than for the market.

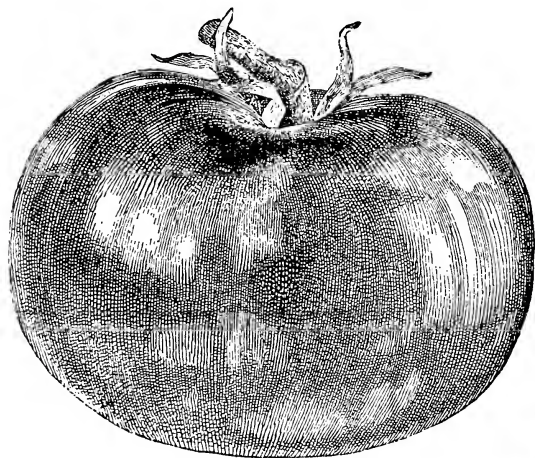
Beefsteak This distinct variety is perhaps one of the most valuable additions to the tomato family. It is fully as early, thicker, heavier and more solid than either the Stone or Acme, making it easily one of the most handsome varieties under cultivation. Beefsteak is unsurpassed in quality and in the production of fine fruits.

While well adapted for main crop planting, it matures so quickly that it also takes first rank for early market purposes. The form is perfect, uniform, large and attractive. The flesh

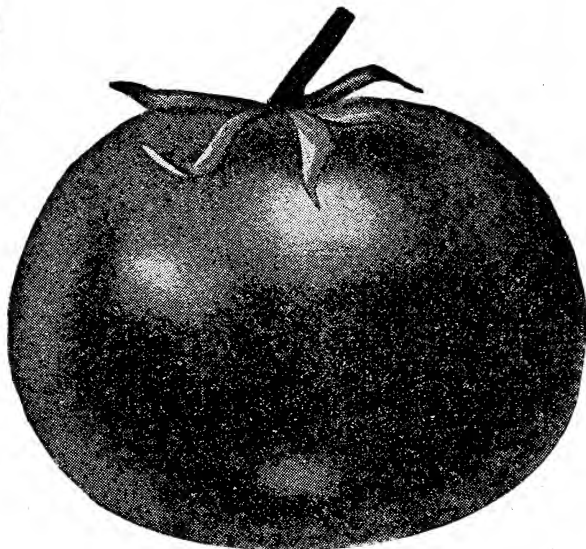
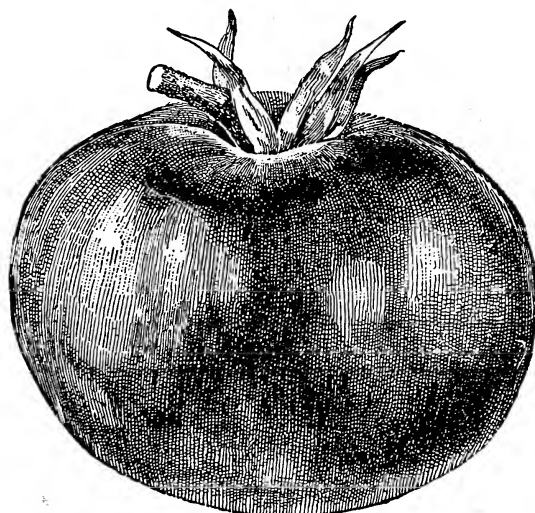


Beefsteak

Globe Is an extra good all around sort, of a distinct globe shape, with a large percentage of elongated fruits. It is a very beautiful variety, and on account of its shape, one that permits a great number of slices to be made from each fruit. The fruits are of large size, and a good marketable size is retained throughout the season. It is always smooth, of firm flesh, and few seeds. ripens evenly; color a bright glossy rose, tinged with purple, and without the slightest tinge of yellow at any stage of ripening. It is an exceedingly productive variety, having plants with many short joints, at which large clusters of fruit are almost invariably formed.

**Dwarf Champion**

June Pink One of the earliest varieties of tomatoes and a special favorite with those who like the pink color. The vines are of vigorous growth; the fruit is borne in clusters and is of excellent quality. The yield is heavy and continuous until the vines are cut down by the frost. The flavor is free from acidity, peculiarly sweet, and pleasant to eat raw.

**June Pink****Beauty**

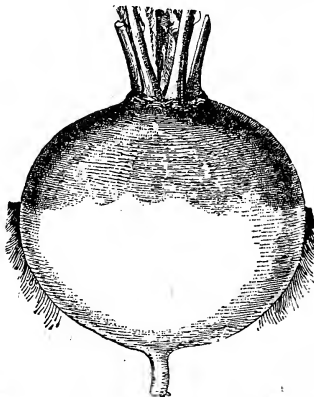
Beauty This has been a standard variety for many years, and is still a main crop. Medium early, round, very uniform in shape. Skin smooth, crimson with purplish tinge. Flesh solid; of excellent flavor. A splendid tomato for either the home garden or shipping.

Turnips

Long Horn, or Long White This variety is clear white, except a little shade of green at the top of the root, which is carrot-like in form, cylindrical but usually ending in a point, and slightly crooked. The roots are often twelve to fifteen inches long by about two and one-half inches in diameter and grow about three inches above the ground. The flesh is well flavored, and for table use is in best condition when the roots are about two inches

in diameter. Desirable for stock feeding and has obtained considerable favor as a green manure crop. Plowing under when full grown. Per pound \$1.40, subject to market changes.

Purple Top White Globe An early variety. Globe shaped, heavy cropper. In other respects similar to Purple Top, Strap Leaved. A handsome looking bulb, and it is rapidly taking the place of other varieties of early turnips for market garden use. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender. Roots when in best condition for table use are about two and one-half inches in diameter, but can be grown much larger for stock feeding. This sort keeps well for so early a variety and is one of the best for market use. Our experience with this turnip has convinced us that it is one of the best varieties grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

**Purple Top White Globe**



Purple Top, Strap Leaved

and tops. Color purplish crimson above ground, yellow below; flesh very solid, fine grained and of the best flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

White Swede Shape oblong, dull reddish color above ground but yellow underneath; is harder than the common turnip and will keep solid until spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

NOTICE—On account of the scarcity of turnip seed we are unable at this time to name a quantity price. Those using turnip seed by the pound, we shall be glad to have write us and will be pleased to make the best price possible.

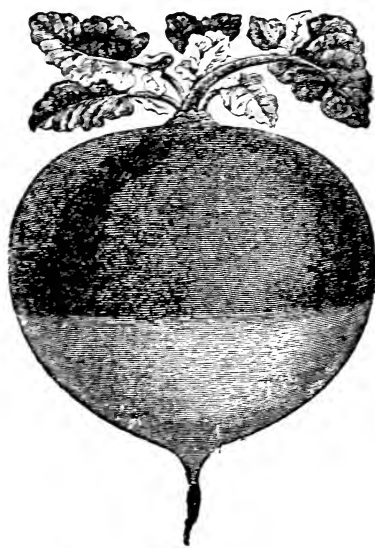
Early Purple Top, Strap Leaved An early variety and a favorite for table use. Leaves are few, entire and upright in growth. Roots of medium size. Color purple or dark red above ground, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Milan A globular variety, nearly as large as Pomeranian White Globe, very even in shape and of fine appearance. The flesh is of excellent quality and desirable for table use or for stock. The variety is a good keeper and a fine market sort. Pkt. 5c. oz. 10c.

Rutabagas

American Purple Top

This is a yellow fleshed sort, having a large tankard shaped root with relatively small necks



American Purple Top

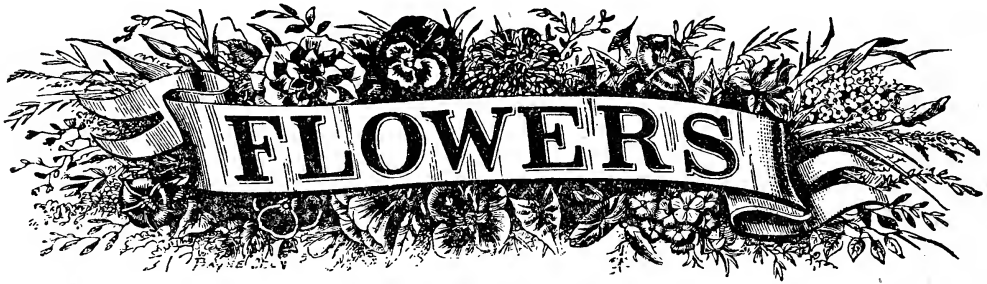
Tobacco

Connecticut Seed Leaf Best adapted to the climate in the middle and northern states as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown in the south. In many of the northern states and Canada this variety is grown almost exclusively and is the staple crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Useful Information

By referring to the following table, you will be able to determine the amount of seed you will need for the ground you have to plant.

Seed Required	Quantity per Acre	Seed Required	Quantity per Acre
Asparagus, 1-oz. to 400 plants.....	1-lb	Musk Melon 1-oz. to 60 hills.....	3-lbs
Bean, Dwarf 1-pt. to 100 ft. drill.....	1 1/4-bu	Melon, Water 4-oz. to 100 hills.....	4-lbs
Beets, Mangle 1-oz. to 100 ft. drill....	5-lbs	Nasturtium, 2-oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	15-lbs
Beets, Garden 1-oz. to 100 ft. drill....	6-lbs	Onion Seed, 1/2-oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	6-lbs
Brussels Sprouts, 1/4-oz. to 100 ft. drill..	5-lbs	Onion Sets, 1-qt. to 40 ft. drill.....	80-lbs
Cabbage, 1-oz. to 2500 plants.....	4-oz	Parsnip, 1/2-oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	5-lbs
Carrot, 1/2-oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	3-lbs	Parsley, 1/2-oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	4-lbs
Cauliflower, 1-oz. to 2500 plants.....	4-oz	Peas, Garden 1-pt. to 100 ft. drill....	3-bus
Celery, 1/4-oz. to 1500 plants.....	1/4-oz	Peppers, 1/4-oz. to 400 plants.....	1-lb
Cress, 3/4-oz. to 100 ft. drill		Pumpkin, 1-oz. to 100 hills.....	4-lbs
Corn, Sweet 1/4-pt. to 100 hills.....	6-qts	Radish, 3/4-oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	12-lbs
Cucumber, 1-oz. to 60 hills.....	3-lbs	Salsify, 3/4-oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	8-lbs
Egg Plant, 1/4-oz. to 400 plants.....	4-oz	Spinach 1-oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	12-lbs
Endive, 1/4-oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	4 1/2-lbs	Squash, Summer 4-oz. to 100 hills....	3-lbs
Gourds, 2-oz. to 100 hills.....	3-lbs	Squash, Winter 8-oz. to 100 hills.....	6-lbs
Kohl Rabi, 1/4-oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	4-lbs	Tomato, 1/4-oz. to 500 plants.....	4-oz
Lettuce, 1/4-oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	3-lbs	Turnip, 1-oz. 250 ft. drill.....	3-lbs



EVERYBODY LOVES FLOWERS. Flowers are inexpensive, if you select the right kind; they are as easy to grow as weeds, but everyone is not familiar with the kind of flower seeds to buy to make the quickest and most satisfactory showing. We are pleased, however to offer a very choice list of the most popular and easily grown flower seeds. They all strictly fresh, new crop, and the very best obtainable.

Success in the cultivation of flowers from seeds, depends to a great extent on the earlier operations. Most flowering plants will live in almost any soil, but to give them a fair chance to develop, some care should be taken to make the ground suited to their needs. The soil adapted for flowering plants generally is light, friable loam, containing a sufficient amount of sand to render it porous. Many flowers are better if produced on plants of vigorous growth, hence a portion of the garden should be prepared by deep digging, and liberal enriching with large quantities of well rotted manure. Since some other varieties produce the largest and finest colored flowers when grown on rather light, poor soil, a portion of the garden should not be enriched.

Our list of flower seeds will be found to contain all varieties of real merit. Many times varieties are listed which are of no value whatever in the garden or are so difficult to grow that unless one has every facility for propagation, disappointment is sure to follow the purchase of the seed. We want our seeds to give satisfaction and prefer not to have a very extended list, rather than to cause disappointment in any of the varieties procured.

Annuals are those flowers that bloom and ripen their seed the first year, then die. Among these are Asters, Balsams, Mignonette, Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums, Morning Glories, and many other very brilliant and fragrant varieties.

Biennials from seed generally bloom the second year, then die. Some varieties, if planted early, bloom the first season; therefore are treated as annuals.

Perennials are those that endure our long winters with little or no protection and live and bloom several years in succession. A large majority of the perennials will bloom the first year if started early in the spring. Hollyhocks, Columbine, Larkspurs, Foxglove, Poppies, etc., are in this class.

All Flower Seeds Sent Postpaid Upon Receipt of Price

Ageratum

(Annual) One of the best summer blooming plants from seed. They are rapid growers, early and constant bloomers. During the hot, dry summer months their bright flowers are borne in great profusion. Set the dwarf sorts 10 inches apart and they soon make a low mass of charming blue and white.

Imperial Dwarf White A good plant for the ribbon border. Pkt. 5c.

Imperial Dwarf Blue Good for bedding or borders. Pkt. 5c.

Choice Mixed Suitable for pot culture or bedding, bearing in profusion clusters of feathery flowers. This mixture contains the beautiful amethyst blue. Pkt. 5c.



Ageratum

ANTIRRHINUM---Snapdragon Snapdragons were a feature of the old-fashioned garden. Then for a time they were neglected, but today they are being raised everywhere, since the splendid flower spikes appearing all summer are as valuable for bedding effects as for cutting.

GIANT WHITE, Pkt. 5c. **GIANT SCARLET**, Pkt. 5c. **GIANT STRIPED**, Pkt. 5c. **GIANT MIXED**, Pkt. 5c

Amaranthus

Brilliantly foliaged annuals; some of the varieties bear racemes of flowers. All are useful in borders of tall plants, among shrubs, or for the centers of large beds. Do not grow them too closely together, but give them sufficient room to develop their full beauty.

Salicifolius Three feet The leaves change in color from a bronzy green to a brilliant scarlet as the plant attains age. Pkt. 5c.

Splendens The inner foliage is of the blackest bronze, tipped with green, while the outer foliage is bright scarlet and gold. The colors are especially brilliant if sown in poor soil. Pkt. 5c.

Aquilegia or Columbine

Charming hardy, perennial plants, growing from one to three feet high, bearing in countless numbers through May and June their exquisite blossoms of clear blue, white, rose, yellow, purple striped, etc.

Single Mixed. Pkt. 5c.



Amaranthus

Coerulea (ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE) One of the most beautiful American flowers. Sepals, deep blue; petals white. Pkt. 10c.

Asters

Aquilegia

Culture—Sow either in a hotbed or in open ground in May, covering the seed with about 1/4-inch of good, rich soil; when the plants are strong enough, transplant about 18 inches apart in deeply dug, well prepared seed beds. Asters must not be planted in freshly manured soil, nor in soil that has been planted to asters for 2 or 3 years previous. Unslacked lime or fresh wood ashes are beneficial if stirred in the soil a little before planting and are said to counteract the ravages of the aster blight. A few soakings with tobacco water around the roots during the growing season is also recommended.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the great beauty of these popular favorites, as they are appreciated by everyone. Asters are annuals, and they are sufficiently hardy to endure a little frost without injury. The Aster is perhaps the most popular annual flower grown in this country, and justly so on account of its ease of culture. We recommend sowing seed of a number of varieties, as by this method of culture the blooming season can be made to extend late in the autumn.

Hohenzollern This, while it is earlier than the late branching, is on a par with it in vigor and size of plants. The immense fluffy flowers are borne on long stems and are certainly one of the finest types of Asters. There is a fine range of colors, and we list some of the most distinct. The mixture contains many handsome colors. **Blue, White, Pink or Mixed.** Pkt. 10c.

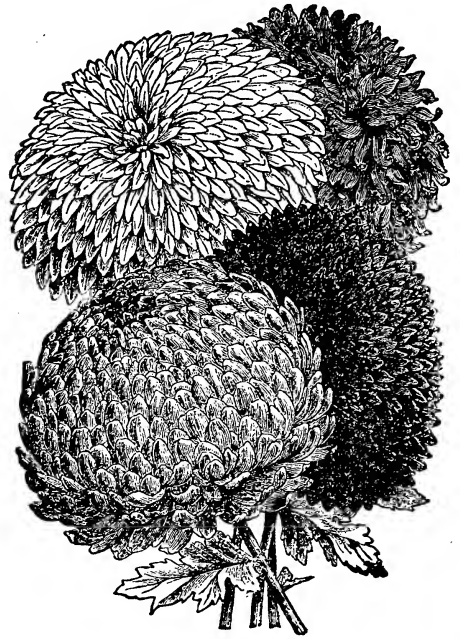


Hohenzollern Asters

**Giant Branching**

Giant Branching Beautiful asters for cut flowers. Quite different in several respects from any other aster known. The branching habit is accompanied with great vigor of growth and profusion of bloom. The flowers are borne on long, stiff stems and the colors are bright and handsome.

All Colors Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

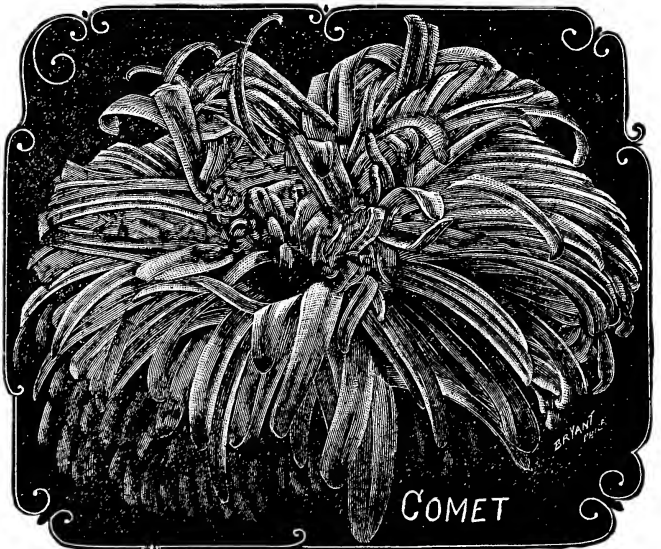
**Violet King**

Violet King The habit and growth of this Aster is similar to the Branching type, growing vigorously about 2½ feet high; has long stiff stems. In form the flower is entirely new and distinct from any other variety; round, full and very large, many of the flowers measuring 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Petals somewhat resemble the quilled varieties, but are much longer and broader. Pkt. 10c.

Giant Comet The plants of this new variety are perfectly true in character, growing from 18 to 24 inches high. The flowers measure from 3 to 4 inches in diameter, resembling in shape the finest Japanese chrysanthemums. **All Colors Mixed—Pkt. 10c.**

Queen of the Market

The earliest first-class aster coming into flower almost a month in advance of the later sorts. The flowers are of

**Queen of the Market**

good size, borne on long stems, making them very valuable for cutting. Pkt. 10c.



Shell Pink Asters

Shell Pink

This color is the most exquisite shade of pink, and for a midseason pink this aster is without a rival. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed Asters

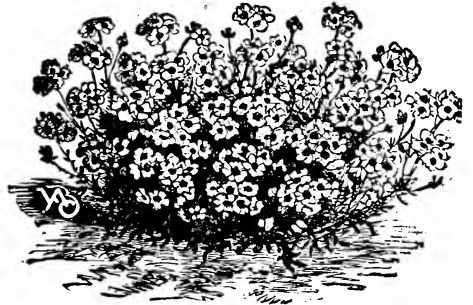
This mixture is made up of the choice varieties, and is all of our own growing. Pkt. 10c

Alyssum

The annual varieties can be grown very readily, either outdoors or in the house, and by cutting back the plants properly an almost constant succession of bloom can be had.

Little Gem

This should be called the annual "Snow White Carpet Plant," for the plants which are only a few inches high, grow so dense and are so completely covered with snow white blossoms, they create the impression of a beautiful carpet



Little Gem Alyssum

spread over the ground. We know of no flower so particularly well adapted for borders, ribbons, etc., as our Little Gem Alyssum. The plants commence to bloom when quite small and continue until late in the fall. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 15c.

Balsam or Lady Slipper

Double Camelia Flowered

An old favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant colored flowers in the greatest profusion. Easy of culture; succeeds in a good, rich soil. **Double Mixed**—Pkt. 5c.

Bachelor's Button

Also known as Centaurea, Corn Flower, Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, Sweet Sultan, etc. These are among the most attractive of all hardy annuals and one of the most popular of all old fashioned flowers. **Mixed Colors**—Pkt. 5c.



Bachelor's Button



Balsam or Lady Slipper

Baloon Vine

Remarkable for its inflated capsules containing the seed. Sometimes called Love-in-a-Puff. A rapid and graceful climber. Flowers white. Sow early in the spring. Tender annual; 6 feet high. Pkt. 5c.

Beans, Scarlet Runner

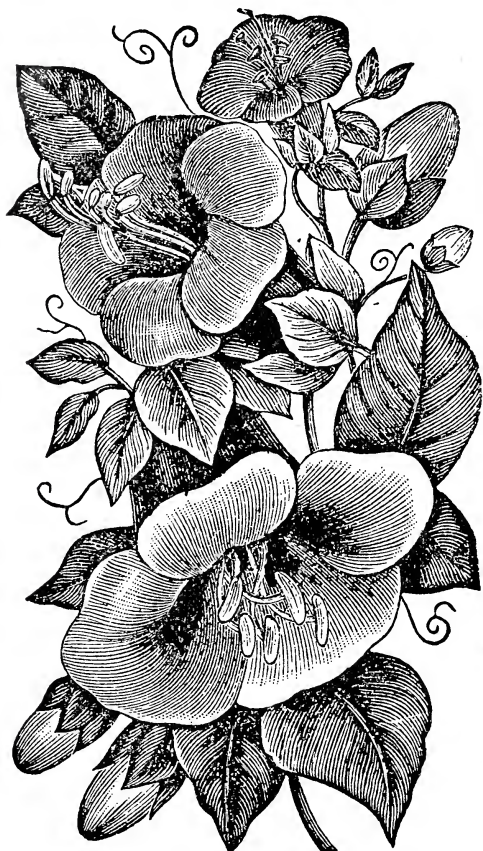
A rapid growing annual climber, bearing sprays of brilliant scarlet pea shaped blossoms. Used either as a snap or shell bean for eating as well as being desirable for ornamental purposes. Seed may be planted out of doors as soon as danger of frost is past. Vines ten to twelve feet high. Pkt. 5c.

Bellis (Perennis)

Charming little plants for edgings and borders, also used for low beds and rock work. The flowers of the improved varieties we offer are borne above the low cluster of leaves on stiff flower stalks, making them suitable for bouquets. Pkt. 5c.



Baloon Vine

**Cobaea**

Canna Seeds

Crozy's Grand Cannas are famous for their luxuriant dwarf growth and immense gladiolus-like flowers of most brilliant colors. Their profusion contintuity of bloom under all climes and conditions, render them easily the most useful, showy and popular garden plants grown. Pkt. 5c.

Cobaea

Scanden's Cathedral Bells

A rapid growing climber, attaining a height of 15 to 30 feet and bearing an abundance of large, beautiful, blue bell-shaped flowers. In sowing the seeds, place them edgewise and merely cover with light soil. Pkt. 5c.

**Dwarf Hybrid**

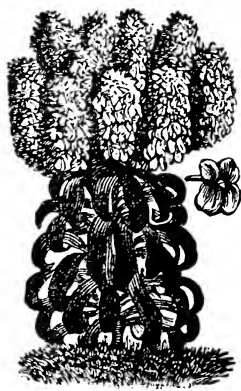
Candytuft

Candytuft is among the most highly prized of all summer flowers. A showy, hardy annual that is very useful for edgings and masses; also excellent for cutting. It will grow anywhere and under all conditions.

Dwarf Hybrid Large flowering, popular dwarf annuals, flowering profusely through the whole season. Pkt. 5c.

Giant Hyacinth-Flowered Flower heads are of an immense size, resembling a Dutch Hyacinth. Pkt. 5c.

Calliopsis One of the showiest and most easily grown of garden annuals, blooming all summer; excellent for cutting. **Mixed**—Pkt. 5c.

**Hyacinth-Flowered****Calliopsis****Coreopsis Lanceolata**

Coreopsis

Lanceolata A beautiful, hardy, border plant, 16 to 18 inches high; bright, golden-yellow flowers the entire season. It makes a handsome vase flower when cut. Pkt. 5c.



Celosia--Cockscomb

Very attractive annuals; free flowering and do well in ordinary garden beds or borders. The crested heads of flowers resemble a cock's comb. The plumed heads are like great feathers. The colors are varied but the scarlet and crimson shades are the most beautiful and rich. Sow the seeds directly in the garden or start early and transplant. Make fine pot plants. The plumes or flowers can be cut or dried for winter bouquets.



Glasco Prize

Thompsoni Of pyramidal growth, attaining a height of two feet and producing graceful, feathery plumes of the most brilliant crimson. In the sunlight, the rich color of the flower spikes is beautifully contrasted with the bronze colored foliage. Pkt. 5c.

Empress Combs are of colossal proportions; they have been grown to measure 18 inches from tip to tip; rich crimson. Pkt. 5c.

Cristata-President Thiers Crimson combs, dark leaves. Shown to its best advantage when combined with Golden Feverfew and Centaurea Candidissima. Pkt. 5c.



Celosia--Thomps ni

CRISTATA--GLASCO PRIZE—Very large crimson combs.—Pkt. 5c. **CRISTATA--DWARF MIXED**—A mixture of the best dwarf sorts.—Pkt. 5c.

Carnation

Marguerite This new class of carnations blooms about five months after sowing the seed. The flowers are of brilliant colors, ranging through many beautiful shades of red, pink, white, variegated, etc.; exquisitely beautiful, sweet and fully eighty per cent perfectly double. The plants succeed alike in the open garden or in pots. Seed sown early in the year, will give an abundance of flowers in July. Sown in May and kept



Marguerite Carnation



Red Grenadine

pinched back, plants will bloom late in the fall until checked by hard frosts. Being half hardy perennials, a slight protection of coarse straw will preserve them during the winter and they will flower profusely early in the following summer.

Extra Double Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Red Grenadine For yielding a quantity of double red flowers, no outdoor carnation can equal it.—Pkt. 5c.

**Cosmos**

Cosmos

Autumn blooming plants of exceedingly graceful habit. The single star-like flowers range in color from white, through pink to crimson. The feathery, spring green foliage well adapts it as a background for dwarf flowers. If topped when half grown the plant will bloom much earlier, the check seeming to induce immediate flowering.

Dwarf Cosmos Early flowering. This strain produces its flowers from July until frost. It grows and blooms in the greatest profusion in any soil. Grace, daintiness and brilliancy are the chief characteristics of this class. They are very pretty for vases and last often a week in the house when cut.—Pkt. 5c.

Mammoth Cosmos New fancy varieties in this splendid mixture are monster pink and white flowers, beautiful crimson shade, delicate white, and mauve with daintily tinted pink and mauve. Some large, white blossoms have broad, plaited petals and pink edges.—Pkt 5c.

Calendula Free flowering plants, of easiest culture, succeeding everywhere and flowering continuously. Flowers double, showy, of large size and pleasing colors.—Pkt. 5c.

Chrysanthemum

many bright colorings in distinct bands.

Annual Varieties—These showy and effective garden varieties are extensively grown for cut flowers. They produce, on long stems, large flowers resembling the daisy, but of **MIXED**—Pkt. 5c.

Centaurea

Star Thistle. Grows to a large size in one season and the immense, heads of double fluffy blooms are quite showy in flower borders as Hollyhocks. Almost pure white.—Pkt. 5c.

Castor Bean--Ricinus

Tall, majestic, rapid growing plants for lawns; with leaves of glossy green, brown or bronzed metallic hue and long spikes of scarlet blossoms or of green prickly fruit. They are splendid for sub-tropical effect, either planted singly on the lawn or in the center of a canna bed. If planted thickly, it makes a fine screen or hedge. Plant seed in open rich soil, deep-spaded in a dry situation, as soon in the spring as it is safe.

Zanzibariensis The handsomest strain of Castor Bean. Leaf sometimes two feet across, with stem rising ten to fourteen feet.—Pkt. 5c.

Borboniensis—Pkt. 5c.

Gibsoni—Pkt. 5c.

Cypress Vine

A most beautiful climber, with delicate, dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright, star-shaped, scarlet or white blossoms which contrast so effectively with the graceful foliage. Tender annual; about ten feet high.—Pkt. 10c.

**Cypress Vine****Castor Bean--Ricinus**

Corn, Burbank's Rainbow

A highly decorative type of corn. It grows about five feet high and suckers out, forming good size clumps. The foliage is beautifully striped with rose, purple, green and cream color; exceedingly effective in the mixed flower border.—Pkt. 5c.





Daisy Shasta

Daisy Shasta The Shasta Daisies have come to stay in our gardens. They are conspicuous in mixed beds or grown in front of shrubbery and as a cut flower are without an equal. They are easily raised from seed.—Pkt. 5c.

Digitalis or Foxglove

The Foxglove in common with all the hardy perennials is being planted more extensively each season. It adds much to our hardy beds and borders.—Pkt. 5c.

Delphinium--Larkspur

The hardy varieties are of bewitching beauty in the perennial border or among shrubs. The brilliant flower spikes can be seen for quite a distance and are attractive. If sown early, many of the varieties will bloom the first year. The plants will bloom almost continuously if the flowers are removed as they fade. Thrives well in any soil, but for the best results, special care should be given. Work the soil deep, with plenty of fine manure mixed in. Each plant should have plenty of room.

Delphinium Belladonna—Pkt. 5c.

Delphinium Half Hardy Annual Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Euphorbia (Snow on the Mountain) Hardy annual, growing about two feet high. Useful in shrubbery borders; variegated leaves.—Pkt. 5c.

Eschscholtzia (California Poppy) Especially valuable for growing in flower beds and masses. Sow where plants are to bloom. Bright showy flowers and feathery foliage, good for cut flowers. The yellow varieties make a fine combination when planted with blue flowers—Larkspurs.—Pkt. 5c.

Four O'Clock This is another good old-fashioned flower of bushy habit, bearing hundreds of flowers during the season, of white, yellow, crimson and violet. Some varieties combine two or more of these colors in spots, flakes and splashes; will thrive anywhere, blooms the entire season.—Pkt. 5c.



Euphorbia

Forget-me-not

(Myosotis) Half hardy perennials, which flower the first season from seed if sown early. Will bring forth lovely blossoms throughout the summer and fall. Flowers are borne on long slim stems and are of most exquisite sky-blue with delicate white center. They succeed best with moisture in a shaded position.

Mixed, All Varieties—Pkt. 5c.

Gailardia

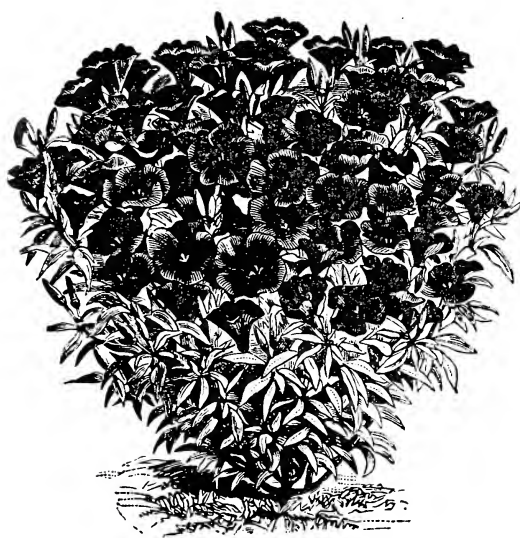
Remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in bloom from early summer until November. Pkt. 5c.



Delphinium--Larkspur



Forget-me-not

**Godetia**

misty, veil-like appearance when used with other flowers, produces a most charming effect.

Elegans Pure White—Pkt. 5c.

Elegans Pink—Pkt. 5c.

Gourds

These are desirable in many places where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly. Most sorts are good for 20 to 30 feet in a season and the blooms of some are quite strikingly handsome. With many sorts the fruit is unique and ornamental, and often useful. The small, fancy gourds are excellent toys for children, while the larger sorts may be used for dippers, sugar troughs, etc.

**Gourds**

Hercules Club

Enormous, long, club-shaped fruit, growing from 3 to 4 feet long. Useful to use in storing various articles, as the fruit is hard shelled and lasts for years in perfect condition.—Pkt. 5c.

Nest Egg

Resembling in color, shape and size the eggs of hens. Do not crack, last for years and make the best of nest eggs. Rapid grower and good climber; extremely ornamental and useful for covering screens, etc.—Pkt. 5c.

Calabash or Pipe Gourd

Light and attractive pipes can be made from the fruits of this gourd by anyone at a nominal cost. They are the lightest pipes made for their size; are graceful in shape, color like a meerschaum and are delightful smokers.—Pkt. 5c.

Bottle

The original Thermos bottle. Used by the pilgrims in the Orient.—Pkt. 5c.

Pear Shaped, Ringed

Green and yellow, beautiful bicolored fruit.—Pkt. 5c.

Apple Shaped

Beautifully striped.—Pkt. 5c.

MIXED Many different varieties.—Pkt. 5c.

Godetia (**Satin Flower**) Hardy annuals suitable for beds, borders, and to grow in shady places. They grow rapidly and flower profusely from June till frost. Pkt. 5c.

Gypsophila Paniculata

(**Baby's Breath Bridal Veil**) The plants are small, star-like and are borne in feathery sprays, which are highly esteemed as cut flowers, as they lend a most graceful effect when combined in bouquets. This pleasing flower should be in every garden, for it may be said to be almost indispensable in the arrangement of flowers, either in vase or bouquet work. It-

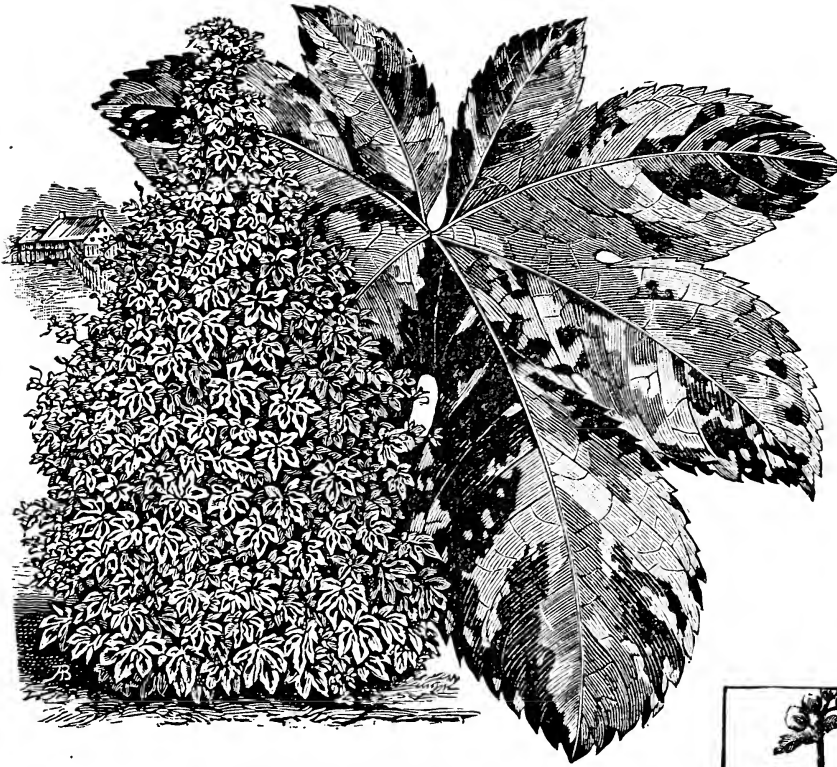
**Gypsophila Paniculata**

Dipper A useful gourd, that, as its fruit is light and strong and does not rot, rust or heat easily, is just right to dip hot liquids, soap, etc. They hold from a pint to a quart each.—Pkt. 5c.

Dish Cloth Ornamental enough for a house vine, and fruit is very useful. Fruit is enormous, two feet in length, and borne in great profusion. The lining of mature fruit, when washed and bleached, is porous, tough, elastic and sponge-like, making the nicest and cleanest substitute for dish cloths and bath sponges imaginable. Pkt. 5c.

Sugar Trough

Enormous hard shelled fruit, holding from 3 to 10 gallons light and strong, are just right to use as receptacles and each, as they never rust or rot and are very les for lard, salt, seed corn, soap, etc.—Pkt. 5c.



Humulu Japonicus

overlapping scales, produced in various shades of bright yellow and scarlet on stems of good length. Desirable as specimens and for use in making winter bouquets. For this purpose the flowers should be gathered when on the point of expanding. Sow early in spring; thin to one foot apart each way. Hardy annual; 2 to 2½ feet high.—Pkt. 5c.

Hollyhocks

Alleghany Hollyhocks The flowers are of mammoth size and are wonderfully formed of loosely arranged, fringed petals which resemble the finest China silk and have none of the formality of the ordinary type. This variety is a perpetual bloomer. The colors vary from the palest shrimp pink to deep red. Although the flowers are single, they are very beautiful and must be seen to be appreciated.—Pkt. 5c.

Double Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Double Crimson—Pkt. 5c.

Ever Blooming Annual Mixed These glorious new hybrids may be grown from seed and will flower the same year as quickly as any garden annual.—Pkt. 5c.

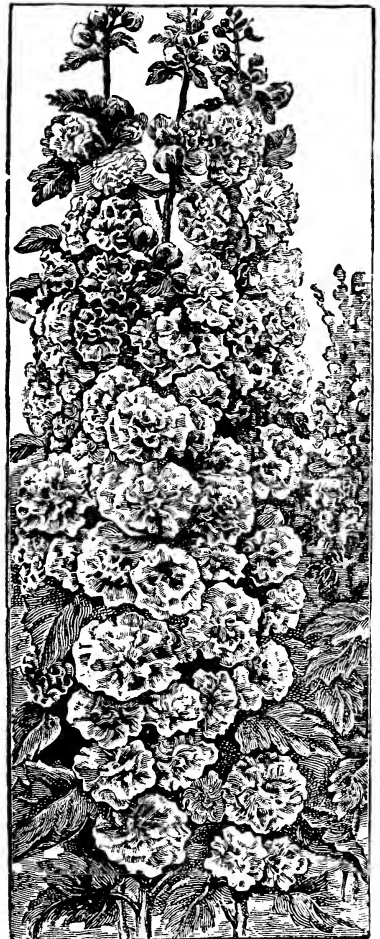
Don't Overlook the Flower and Garden Seed Collections on Inside Page of Back Cover

Humulu Japonicus

(Japanese Hop) One of the most rapid climbers grown: seed can be sown in the open ground in the spring and it will attain enormous dimensions very quickly. The foliage is luxuriant and it is one of the best plants for covering verandas and trellises. Heat, draught and insects do not hurt it.—Pkt. 5c.

HELICHRYSUM

Often called Straw Flower. Large full double daisy-like flower heads with prominent centers and stiff



Double Hollyhocks

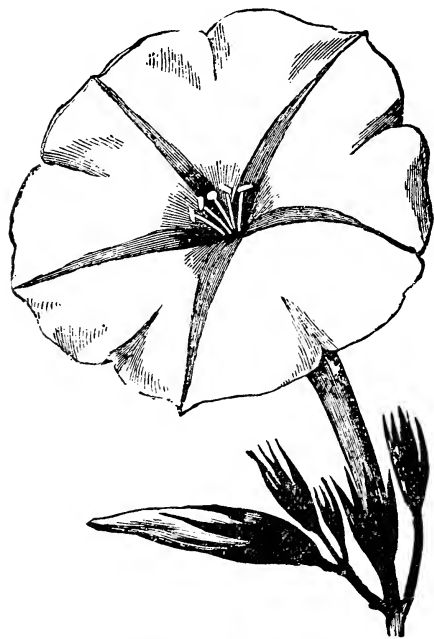
**Heliotrope**

sets; some are fragrant. Seeds should be soaked in warm water for 24 hours before sowing, to assist rapid germination. The seeds (about the size of a pea) should be notched with a file before soaking.

Setosia (Brazilian Moon Flower) A great climber which makes a growth of 30 to 50 feet. Grape-like leaves a foot wide. Rose colored flowers three inches across. It presents a remarkable appearance, branching in all directions and intertwining so as to make it impenetrable to the sun's rays.—Pkt. 5c.

Grandiflora The giant black-seeded white moon flower. The grandest strain of moonflower in the world.—Pkt. 5c.

Rubro-Coerulea or Heavenly Blue Sky blue flowers in great abundance.—Pkt. 5c.

**Brazilian Moon Flower**

Lobelia This charming class form compact little bushes about 6 inches high and are fairly sheeted with bloom throughout the season. **Mixed**, Pkt. 5c.

Heliotrope

Is a universal favorite on account of its delightful fragrance and long duration of bloom, flowering equally well as bedding plants in summer or as pot plants in the house in the winter. May be raised from seed as the verben.

Best Varieties Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Ipomea or Moonvine

Beautiful, rapid, annual climbers. Foliage very dense, and in some varieties, of remarkable shape. The flowers, in their wide range of coloring, are poised on slender stems.

Many of the sorts open only when the sun rises, others only when the sun

**Ipomea--Moonvine**

Japanese Morning Glory The flowers of these morning glories are double the size of the ordinary morning glory, running from 4 to 6 inches across. The vines are strong and robust, growing from 30 to 50 feet high during the season. The leaves are heart shaped. Some vines have dark green foliage, others have silvery or yellow leaves. Some leaves are mottled dark green, white and gray. The chief beauty, however, is not their leaves or their gigantic size, but the coloring of the large flowers. The different colors, shadings and markings are numberless. **All Colors Mixed**—Pkt. 5c.

Job's Tears

Very ornamental plant, producing hard, shining seeds. Much used for bead curtains, raffia work, etc. **Pkt. 5c.**

**Japanese Morning Glory**



Mignonette

Mignonette A well known fragrant favorite and no garden is complete without a bed of mignonette. Sow out of doors, when danger from frost is over, in the bed or border where they are to flower. The soil should be well pulverized and the seed covered to a depth of 4 times their size. Press down firmly, and thin out so that they will not become crowded.

Machet It is the best mignonette for all purposes, either outside or inside. It is an ever bloomer, the flower lasting until late in the fall. Our seed is grown with the most scrupulous care and it gives entire satisfaction. Pkt. 5c.

Golden Machet Distinct variety of Machet differing from the type by its massive spikes of golden yellow blossoms.—Pkt. 5c.

Grandiflora Mixed Flowers large, of a reddish tint: a good variety for the open ground. Pkt. 5c.

Parsons White A robust grower, bearing large spikes of bloom; pure white and fragrant. Pkt. 5c.

Marigold

The African Marigolds are tall, with large yellow or orange colored flowers. The French Marigolds are more dwarf, with single and double flowers.

Tall African Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Dwarf French Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Nasturtiums

Tall The tall sorts are luxuriant climbers for verandas, trellises, fences, etc. They are especially adapted to trail over rough ground. The flowers are generally larger than those of the dwarfs. The seed pods can be gathered while green and tender for pickling. We call especial attention to this mixture. In it will be found all of the choicest colors of the tall nasturtiums.—Pkt. 5c.



Tall Nasturtiums

produced showing odd colors hitherto unknown among flowers.—Oz. 10c.

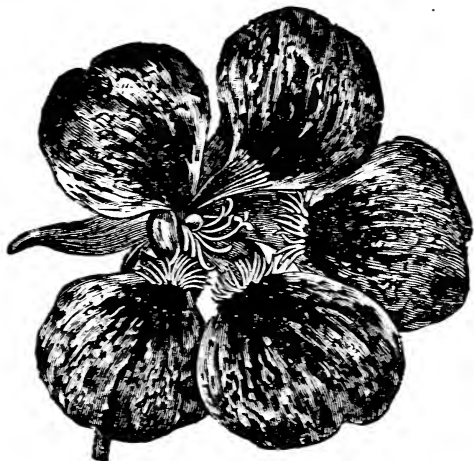
Nigella (Love-in-the-Mist) A compact, free flowering plant with finely cut foliage, curious little seed pods: of easy culture. **Mixed**—Pkt. 5c.



Marigold

Dwarf This sort is most admirably adapted to beds and borders. The special mixture of Dwarf Nasturtiums that we offer will give a larger variety of

colors in even proportions than any other nasturtium mixture, for it is put up from special named varieties which have the richest and most varied combination of colors ever



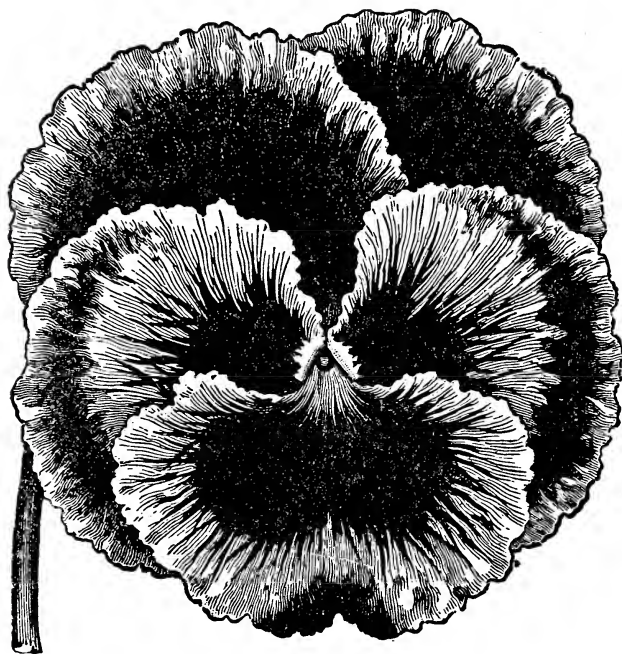
Nasturtium

Pansies

Culture—For spring plants the seed may be sown broadcast from July to September. Cover the seed very lightly with fine soil and press in with a board; then mulch the seed bed with long, loose, strawy manure to the depth of three or four inches. The seed will be up in about ten or fifteen days then remove the straw a little at a time. Transplant the seedlings to beds in September or October, and after a sharp frost early in December, provide a light, loose mulch of hay, straw or litter. The soil should be very rich and somewhat shady.

Special Strain Prize Giant

All colors mixed; every one is different and all are marked distinctly with rich and varied shades and coloring. These pansies are the most perfectly formed of any we have ever seen. Their robust growth makes them a general favorite. Every lover of pansies should try this strain.—Pkt. 10c.

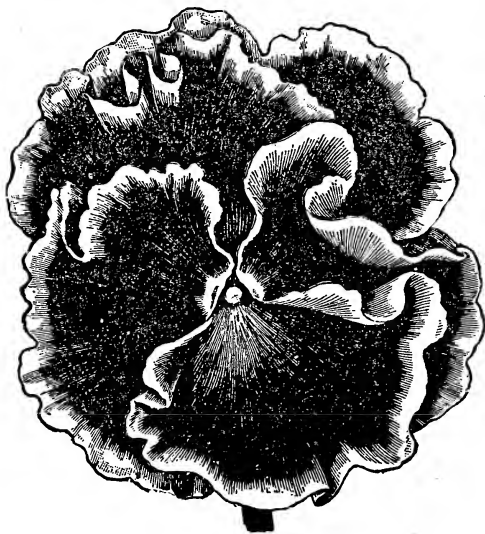


Prize Giant Pansy

Masterpiece A remarkable type, the border of each petal being conspicuously frilled and curled or waved, giving the flower a double or globular appearance. All colors mixed.—Pkt. 10c.

Ideal Mixture This mixture is made from varieties grown by pansy specialists. In making up this mixture, expense is not regarded. Our aim is to possess the finest mixture of pansies obtainable. The diversity of coloring and marking is almost beyond belief.—Pkt. 5c.

French Large Mixed An exceptionally fine mixture of very large blotched and stained flowers. Each petal distinctly blotched and its margin usually veined. Sturdy plants and many shades.—Pkt. 10c.

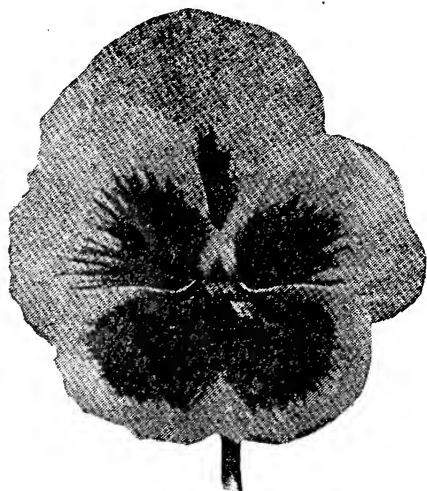


Masterpiece Pansy

Giant Trimardeau The largest flowering of all; of strong, robust growth and well adapted to the trying conditions of our climate. All colors mixed.—Pkt. 5c.

Customer's Choice

For twenty-five cents we will send any three of our 10c pkts. of pansy seed, postpaid.

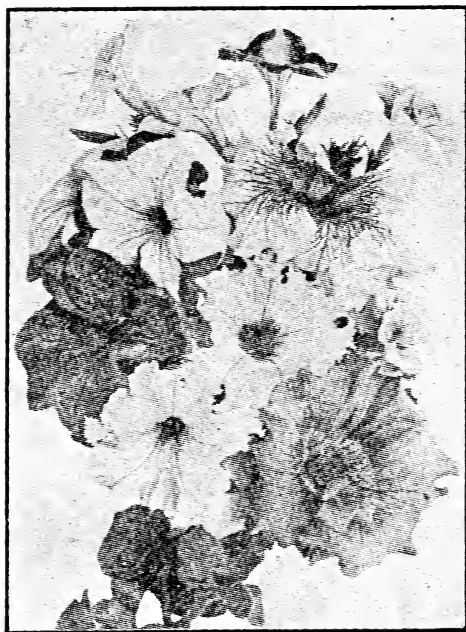


Giant Trimardeau



Mixed Pansies

Petunias



Petunias

Grandiflora Mixed

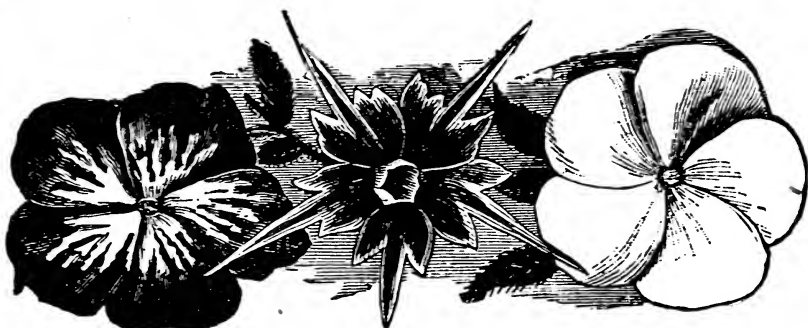
This superb strain is notable not only for the great variety and rich brilliancy of colors, but also for the perfection and size of the flowers. Two feet high. The Finest Mixed. Pkt 5c.

Petunias are unsurpassed for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom and easy culture will always make them popular. Plant in a warm, open sunny place. Seeds may be sown directly in the open ground, or the plants may be started in pots indoors for early results. The plants are tender and should not be trusted in the open until settled weather. Thin to 18 inches apart. When well started, they grow almost as easily as weeds. The plants begin to bloom when very small, and continue until cut off by the frost. Tender perennial, blooming the first year.

Hybrida Single Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Phlox

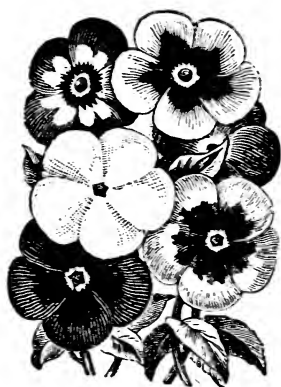
Drummondii Large flowering. Unequalled in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. They will grow in poor soil, but in order to develop them to their highest perfection, they must have rich soil and they must be given room. Plants from the seed sown in the fall and early spring, will begin flowering about July first and be covered with bloom until autumn. Excellent for masses of colors or for bouquets.—Pkt. 5c.



Phlox

Star Phlox (Quedlinburg) The center of each petal runs out to a point beyond the edge which gives the flowers a regular star-like form. Plant of compact habit, bearing large numbers of flowers.—Pkt. 5c.

Hardy Phlox (Decussata) They are perfectly hardy and need no protection; will grow in any soil, but succeed best in deep, rich, rather moist ground. Should be sown in autumn. Their handsome trusses of flowers are very showy and lasting. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c.



Hardy Phlox

colored flowers, often 1½ inches across, contrast vividly with the rather narrow bright green leaves. Seed may be sown in the open ground in spring after danger of frost is past, in the place where the plants are wanted to bloom. Use well pulverized soil, preferably sandy loam. Make rows one foot to fifteen inches apart and cover the seed with one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When two inches high, thin to eight inches apart.

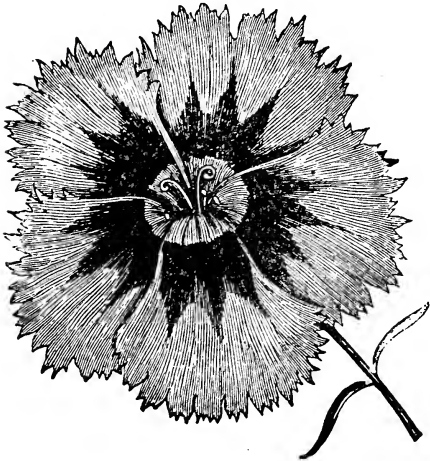
Pinks--Dianthus

The Pinks are old-fashioned favorites and as a class, more varied in color than the Carnations but lack their fragrance. Both the single and double pinks are well adapted for bedding and borders and are suitable also for cutting as the stems are of good length and the brilliantly



**Plumaris**

Royal Pinks It is derived from selected forms of the popular, single flowering Japan pinks, producing blossoms of ne v shape, the petals being curled, waived and twisted, each covering half of another; beautifully fringed. The colors vary from white to intense red.—Pkt. 5c.

**Heddewigh Pink**

Snow Queen Pink

This is an extra fine selection of the large flowering double white Japan Pink. The plants are bushy and compact, about one foot high, and flower abundantly through the summer and fall. Pkt. 5c.

Plumaris A great improvement over the old varieties, the flowers are much larger than the old fashioned garden pinks. Easily grown from seed, blooming the first year. Pkt. 5c.

Double Chinese A popular annual variety known to nearly all. The flowers are distinguished for their brilliant, contrasting variety of colors appearing in each flower. The stripes and spots make the individual clusters stand out from the foliage very distinctly. Pkt. 5c.

**Double Chinese**

Clove or Grass Pinks These very desirable, sweet-scented, low growing, early blooming and free flowering, hardy garden pinks are unequalled for the border or beds, automobile drives and the old fashioned garden. They should be planted in any good soil with full sun and in an open situation.—Pkt. 5c.

Heddewigh Pinks A remarkable, distinct new Japanese pink. The plants grow twelve to fifteen inches high and produce large flowers on stiff upright stems.—Pkt. 5c.

**Clove or Grass Pinks**

Poppies

Double Carnation Flowered, Mixed This magnificent strain of Poppy affords during a long season, flowers of the most delicate shades of color imaginable, ranging from a pure glistening white through the shades of pink and rose, to the brightest scarlet and carmine-red; the darker shades frequently being margined with white. Some of the petals are of a silky texture, others look like tissue paper; some are crimped, some wavy.—Pkt. 5c.

Oriental Poppy (Perennial) For brilliancy of color there is none to equal these flowers: all of enormous size, often measuring six inches in diameter, while colors range from soft blush and rose, to the most brilliant scarlet and richest maroon-purple. Their culture is extremely simple, they are perfectly hardy, living through our winters with little protection, and increasing in size and beauty every year. All varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 5c.

Giant Double Mixed The immense, globular flowers are perfectly double and measure ten to twelve inches in circumference. The petals are elegantly fringed and pure white except at the tips, where they are distinctly colored with rosy cream. Pkt. 5c.



Poppy--Double Carnation Flowered

Shirley (Single Annual) The flowers are large, exceedingly graceful and elegant; the colors are pure, soft and varied, and range from bluish-white, rose, delicate pink and carmine, through innumerable tints, to bright, sparkling crimson.—Pkt. 5c.

Mikado (The Striped Japanese Poppy) This beautiful poppy is very distinct in character and color. The flowers are brilliant scarlet and white with elegantly incurved petals like the Japanese Chrysanthemum.—Pkt. 5c.

Double White Swan This is the finest double white poppy. The plants are about two and one-half feet high, upright growing and so floriferous that a very fine showing is made. The blooms are from three to four inches in diameter, perfectly double, finely fringed and of the purest white. Pkt. 5c.



Shirley Poppies

Portulaca



Portulaca

ers are of the richest colors and make a beautiful border. Sow seed outdoors, after weather is warm and settled, where plants are to stand in rows one foot apart. They should have a sunny situation. Well pulverized soil should be used but it does not need be rich. Cover seed about one-eighth inch deep. Single Mixed.—Pkt. 5c.

Double Mixed These make perfectly gorgeous masses of color; the flowers of the double sorts are like little roses.—Pkt. 10c.

Sometimes called Moss Rose. Few flowers make such a dazzling display color in the bright sunshine as a bed of portulacas. The glossy cup-shaped single flowers and rose-like double flowers, about one inch across, range through many shades of red, white, pink, orange, yellow, striped etc. Plants low, creeping, with fleshy stems, tinged with red and small quill-shaped leaves. Will grow and bloom abundantly all summer in hot dry locations, where most other plants would soon die out. The flow-





Pyrethrum

Pyrethrum

Hardy Perennial. The Pyrethrums are handsome, herbaceous garden plants about 2 feet high, bearing daisy-like or aster-like flowers, 3 or 4 inches across, ranging in color from light pink to deep red with yellow centers. Blooms in May and June and again in the fall; one of the most graceful and long lasting cut flowers; becoming more popular every year. **Double Mixed**—Pkt. 5c. **Single Mixed**—Pkt. 5c.

Salpiglossis

A new giant-flowering race of this beautiful and popular garden annual. The immense petunia-like flowers are borne on dwarf, sturdy branching plants not exceeding twenty-four inches in height, and do not require staking. They are of the easiest culture and flowers profusely during the summer.—Pkt. 5c.

Salvia--Flowering Sage

Very ornamental plants for summer and autumn flowering; bloom in spikes and continue to bloom in the open ground until hard frosts, forming compact bushes which are literally ablaze with brilliant flowers. While tender perennials, they will bloom like annuals the first season from seed. The plants may be started in a box in the house, or in a hotbed, and when the weather becomes warm, transplant in the garden. Height, 2 or 3 feet. May be used as a hedge with striking effect.

Bonfire Plants form healthy bushes about two feet high by two feet across. Spikes grow erect and stand clear above the foliage, completely covering the plant, and are most brilliant, dazzling scarlet. One of the finest sorts.—Pkt. 10c.

Splendens (**Scarlet Sage**) Gorgeous plants, numerous spikes of intensely vivid, scarlet flowers ten to twelve inches in length; continues to flower profusely all summer and fall. Of easy growth; the most popular Salvia in cultivation.—Pkt. 10c.

Sweet William

A well known, extensively used, sweet scented perennial for bedding and borders, forming fine clumps in any good garden soil and under proper conditions lasting for several seasons. It is one of the most desirable for display in the garden. The plants are easily grown, hardy and free flowering. They produce a succession of flower clusters, thus affording splendid bloom for several weeks. The florets are handsomely colored and marked, and are borne on stiff stems in great profusion, forming dense round heads or clusters, often three or four inches across. The colors are exceedingly varied, ranging from white through many shades of rose, lilac, red, carmine, crimson and maroon to nearly black, usually two shades to each plant. The petals are barbed or bearded and the leaves are lanceolate in shape, and grow opposite or conduplicate.



Sweet William



Salvia--Splendens Grandiflora

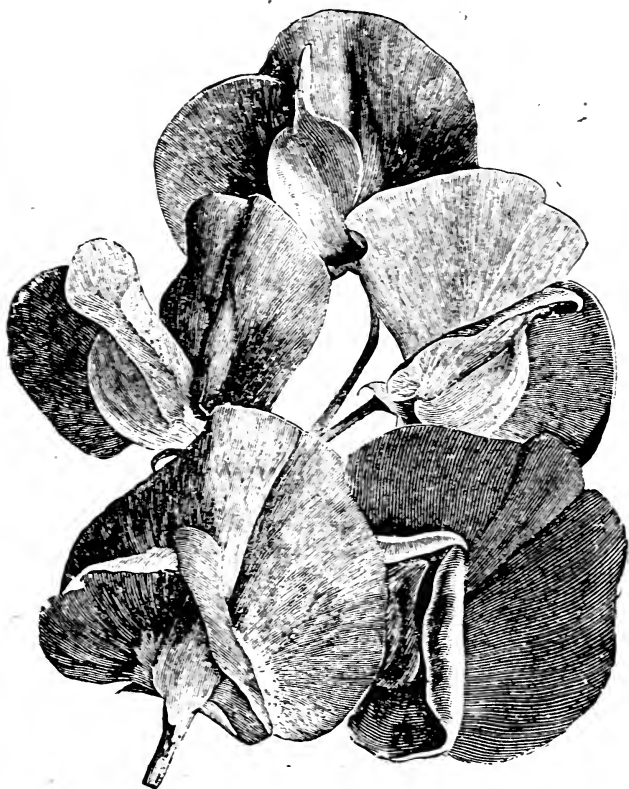
Sow out of doors early in the spring, preferably in rich, mellow soil, in rows one foot apart. Cover seed with one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down; when two inches high, thin to six inches apart. Seed can also be sown in the fall, there are usually no flowers until the second season, but if seed is started very early under glass and transplanted, blooms may be had late in the fall. The old clumps may be divided but it is usually more satisfactory to start vigorous young plants every year or two. **Double Mixed, all colors**.—Pkt. 5c.

Sweet Peas

No garden is too small for a row of Sweet Peas and no estate, however extensive or magnificent, should fail to include this popular flower. Its long blooming season usually extends from early summer until very hot dry weather, and no other climber equals it for cutting, either for use in bouquets or for table decoration.

Spencer Mixture These fine new Sweet Peas are distinguished for their gigantic size; the bold, erect standard which is waved, crimped and fluted in exquisite fashion; the charming blending of harmonious colors; and exceedingly long flower stems which make them unexcelled for cutting. So superior is this new type in every respect, that we believe that it is soon to supercede the old grandiflora kinds just as fast as the new colors appear and become fixed. The seeding propensity is greatly reduced so the seed is more expensive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 50c.

Royal Mixture The finest and most desirable mixture possible to put together. The acme of richness and beauty; matchless in combinations of colors and sweet scented flowers.



Spencer

almost an unlimited variety of shades and combinations of colors. It is made up regardless of expense; a mixture of which any one may be proud. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼-lb. 30c; ½-lb. 55c.

NAMED VARIETIES

Dorothy Eckford The finest white; very large. Oz. 10c.

King Edward VII Splendid old, rich, crimson-scarlet. Oz. 10c.

Othello Dark, glossy chocolate-red. Oz. 10c.

Blanche Ferry The popular pink and white. Oz. 10c.

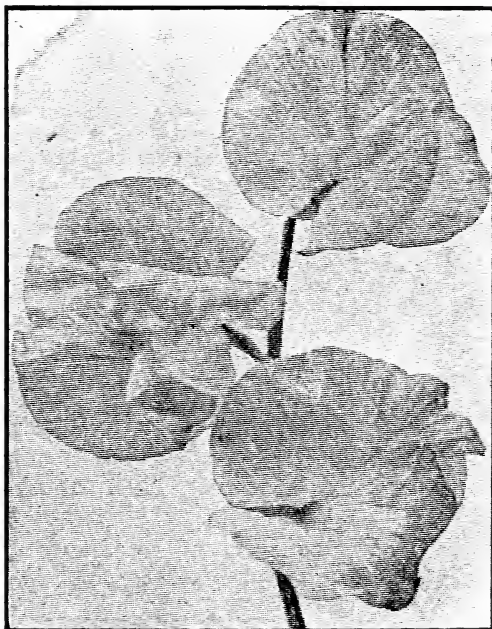
Katherine Tracy A lovely pink. Oz. 10c.

Lady Grisel Hamilton Beautiful silvery lavender. Oz. 10c.

Lottie Eckford White edged with blue. Oz. 10c.

America The brightest blood red striped. Oz. 10c.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon A grand primrose yellow. Oz. 10c.



**Double Sunflower**

the flower garden, or for forming a hedge for the summer for any purpose. Pkt. 5c.

Sweet Scabiosa

Morning Bride, Pin Cushion Flower, Egyptian Rose. While many plant yearly a bed or border of Scabiosa, there are thousands of gardens where this splendid annual is unknown. It is to bring them forcibly to your attention that we place these beautiful Scabiosas so prominently before you. They are of the easiest culture. The seed can be sown any time in the spring after danger from frost is past. The plants grow about two and one-half feet high, and come into bloom early in July, continuing without interruption until the hard frosts of autumn. The exquisite double flowers are borne on long stems, and

when picked, keep in perfect condition for the best part of a week. They make effective borders or beds, and no garden can be considered complete without Scabiosa, where many flowers are wanted for cutting.

Large Flowering, All Colors Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

**Sweet Scabiosa**

Sunflower

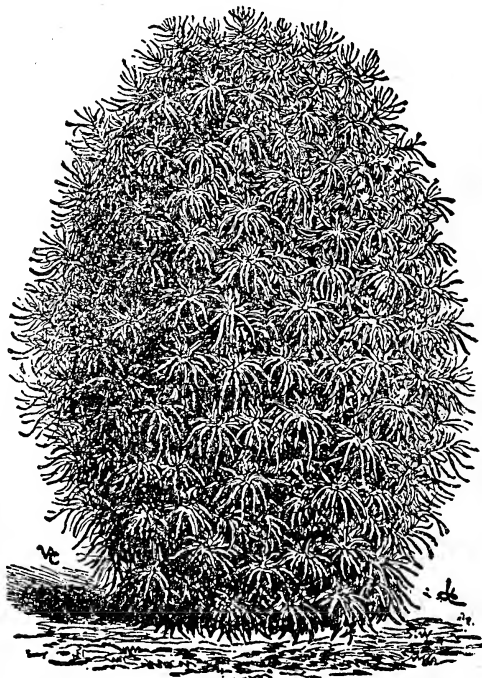
Double These stately, old-fashioned flowers with the newer improved varieties are coming into special favor as a background for lawns and in front of high fences.

A tall plant, growing six feet high and blooming profusely all summer. Flowers are large, double and resemble chrysanthemums. The color is a rich, golden yellow; free from black center.—Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Summer Cypress

or Mexican Fire Bush

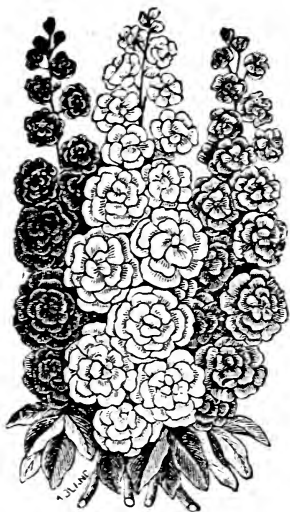
An easily grown annual, which, if sown thinly in the spring, soon forms a cypress-like hedge of lively green and of perfect symmetry; it attains a height of about three feet, and on the approach of autumn, the whole plant becomes a deep red. A splendid plant to divide the vegetable garden from

**Mexican Fire Bush**

List of Annual Climbing Vines From Seed

Baloon Vine, Cobaea, Cypress Vine,
Japanese Hop, Gourds,
Moon Flower, Morning Glory, Wild Cucumber





Stocks

growth to tall plants like lilies. The plants thrive in good garden soil, and if grown from seed are much more vigorous than if started from cuttings. Verbenas will flower perfectly from seed if started early in the house in boxes, or seed may be plant-

Stocks

These popular flowers are easily grown, and are so highly fragrant and of such great beauty, and so many good qualities, that they deserve a place in every garden. They should be given good rich soil to grow in, and will amply reward good treatment with remarkably large pyramids of bloom; the flowers represent a great diversity of brilliant color.

Double Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

Verbena

Single plants of this pretty, annual creeper will carpet a space 8 to 10 inches in diameter with neat foliage and scores of fine flowers. For beds, borders, mounds, vases and window boxes it is particularly fine, and it is frequently used as an under-



Verbena

ed in the garden beds when the warm weather of May arrives.

Mammoth Purple The largest flowers and largest truss of any Verbena; it is a variety that will please everyone. Pkt. 5c.

Defiance Scarlet A true scarlet; large and extra fine. Pkt. 5c.

Pink Many very brilliant shades of pink. Pkt. 5c.

Wild Cucumber

This is the quickest growing climber on our list. It grows wild self-sown in many parts of the west. Should be sown late in the fall or very early in the spring. It is thickly dotted over with pretty, white, fragrant flowers followed by an abundance of ornamental and prickly seed pods. For trellis or pillar, no annual vine is more chaste, and it will quickly cover an old tree or an unsightly building. Pkt. 5c.

Xeranthemum

(Everlasting Flowers) Very desirable; easily grown. Leaves covered with silvery down. Hardy annual. A very fine mixture of colors. Pkt. 5c.



Dwarf Zinnias



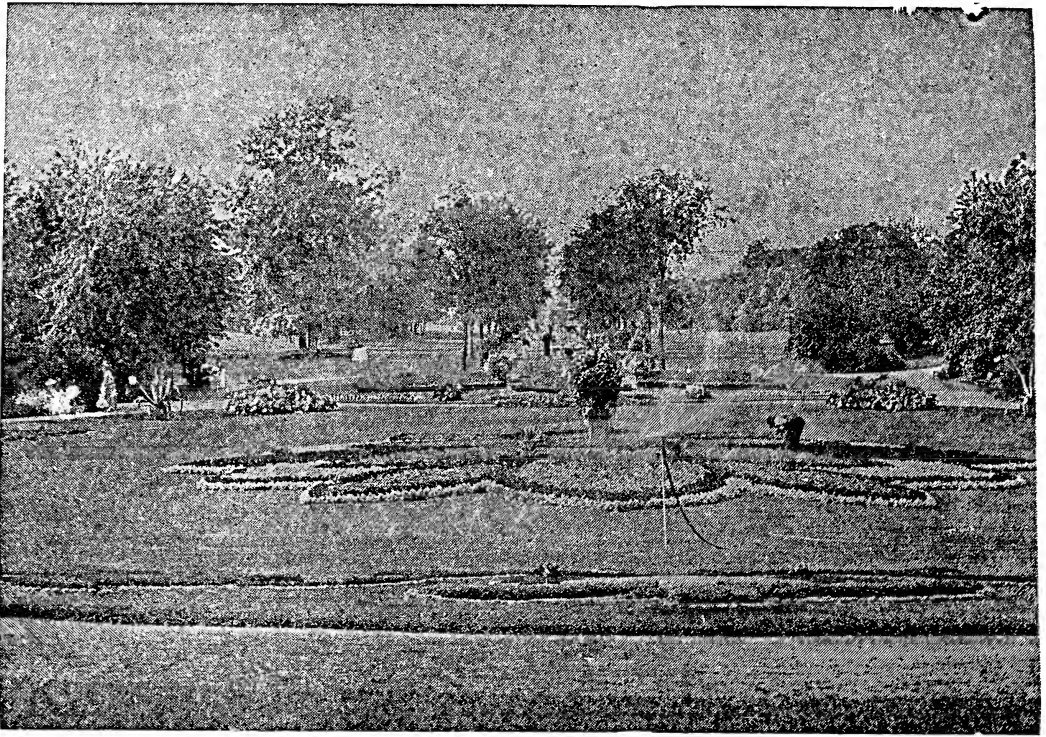
Xeranthemum

Zinnias

Very showy plants with large, double, imbricated flowers, which might easily be mistaken for Dwarf Dahlias. There is much satisfaction in a bed of Zinnias, for when nearly every other flower is killed off by the frost, this plant is still in full bloom. Few flowers are more easily grown or bloom more abundantly throughout the season, and their wide range of color it is not less remarkable than their unusual depth and richness. Half hardy annuals; about eighteen inches high.

Large Double Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Dwarf Zinnias—Pkt. 5c.



Lawn Grass

A smooth, velvety lawn surrounding a house adds not only to the value, but enhances the enjoyment of every home, whether it be in the city, town or country. The most important thing to consider in selecting seed for lawn grass, is to obtain a proper mixture of several varieties, for two reasons. First, each variety is at its best during certain parts of the season; by properly choosing early, medium and late grasses, a smooth, even, green lawn is assured from early spring to late autumn. Second, given area can support only so many grass plants of one kind for they all absorb the same sort of food, but if several varieties are sown, the same area will support many more plants. This will give a much thicker and more luxuriant turf all over the lawn.



Kentucky Blue Grass

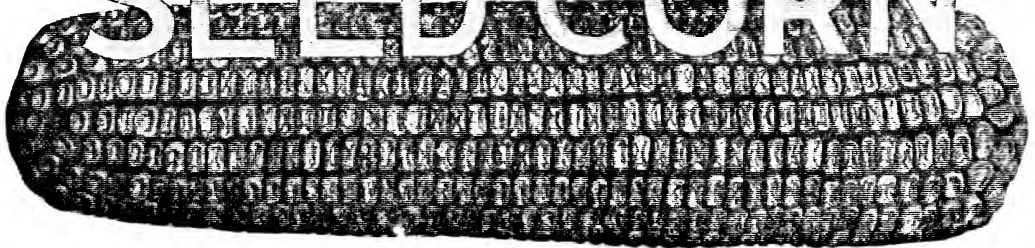
Ideal Lawn Grass This is our own mixture and is made of the best and cleanest seeds we are able to procure. This mixture has always given us the best results. Prices: 1-lb. 40c; 5-lbs. \$1.75, postpaid. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

White Dutch Clover A small creeping perennial variety; valuable for pasturage and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. Price; per lb. 50c, postpaid.

Kentucky Blue Grass It is the most nutritious, hardy and valuable of the northern grasses. In conjunction with White Clover, it forms a splendid lawn; for this purpose use no less than fifty-four pounds of Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for meadow or pasturage, about twenty-eight pounds per acre will be required.

Prices: 1-lb. 40c, postpaid. 1-bu. (14 lbs.) \$4.00. Per 100 lbs. \$28.00, buyer's expense.

SEED CORN

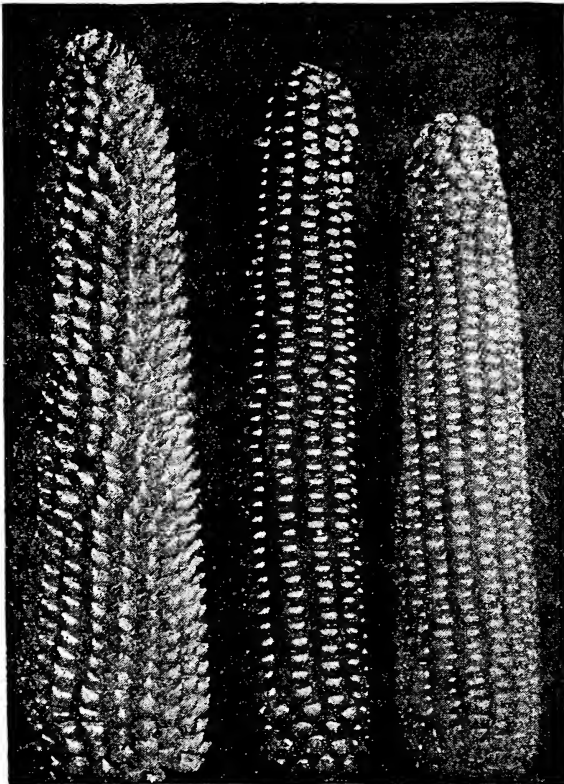


As we go to press with our 1918 Seed Catalogue, we certainly are at a loss to know what to say to our many customers concerning Seed Corn.

Owing to the immature condition of the corn, efforts to secure seed were put off, with the hopes that better conditions would prevail. While we have not our usual quantity of corn in our curing rooms, yet we have several hundred bushels, a portion of which was put in early, the remainder after the cold weather and early snow. This corn is now in the process of curing, many of the ears showing absolutely bad, yet we are in hopes, with careful sorting and testing, to secure a limited amount of corn that will be up to our usual standard of seed. In the years that we have been in the seed business, particularly corn, we have been able to supply our growers with local grown seed, believing that the results obtained would be better than seed shipped in from far off localities.

For the past few years we have advocated the planting of only the early types of corn that better matured crops could be produced, but the season of 1917 demonstrated conclusively that we have years when weather conditions are such that the early types show all indication of being late types at harvest time. Up to the present time no effort has been made by us to secure seed corn in far off localities and in event we should secure seed not local grown, all information will be given to the grower as to the locality grown, as well as our germination test of same.

We do not expect to have corn in our curing room put in seed condition before February next, perhaps the early part of March, and if you are not already supplied with seed for 1918 use, kindly drop us a line and we will gladly give what information we have at our command. We would advise those wishing seed for 1918 to anticipate their requirements early and secure seed if possible. With the public demand on the resources of the farm, owing to the conditions confronting our Government, it is imperative and essential that quality crops be produced if possible.



Pop Corn

Big money in little things.—Very often there is good money in little things which because they are small, people are likely to overlook them. Pop Corn is one of these. Boys and girls can plant an acre or two of pop corn and dispose of it to their neighbors or the merchant. There is usually a demand for this article and in this way considerable money can be easily earned. Why not plow up an acre or two and turn it over to the children—it will be profitable.

White Rice

The standard sort for field culture. A very handsome and prolific variety. Ears medium length; kernels long, pointed and resemble rice; color white. A very choice one for parching. Selected Ears—Lb. 20c.

Pearl White

Smooth, small grained; ears are 4 to 5 inches in length. An excellent popping variety of handsome appearance. Shelled—Lb. 20c.

Queen's Golden

This is one of the handsomest pop corns. It grows large and tender stalks and the ears are large both in grain and cob. The popping quality is excellent, having tender and palatable kernels. While the large, yellow grain reminds one of some of the field corns, yet we are happily disappointed when we pop and eat it. Shelled—Lb. 20c.

Oats

The oat crop is a very important crop and too much attention cannot be given to it. The trouble has been, that not enough attention has been given to the proper seed, for the oats have degenerated. No one can expect to raise a good crop by sowing the same varieties of seed they have sown for the past 15 to 20 years. The crop is bound to deteriorate. The past few years, more attention has been paid to the seed proposition, and the results have been marked. The old varieties do not begin to yield what the new heavy varieties do, and we cannot be too enthusiastic about your securing new seed oats this spring. It is necessary for you to sow some kind of small grain to change your land and seed down to grass, so why not get some new seed for the purpose. Our system of milling removes all dirt, weed seeds and light, worthless oats, leaving only the heaviest and plumpest grains for seed. Is it not reasonable to assume that an increased yield per acre, as well as a superior grade of oats can be grown from this kind of seed? Let us assist you in raising the standard of your oat crop.



Iowa 103 This is one of the newer varieties, and is very much in demand by farmers generally. Iowa 103 is a great favorite on account of its making such high yields right from the start, it has all the good qualities of the old Kherson with the additional value of better color and freedom from mixture with other grain. Grain plump and heavy, with thin hull. Matures very early and does not suffer from blight or rust. Straw strong, medium height and stands up extra well on heavy soil. Stools well and only requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ -bu. per acre for full seeding. You should give this variety special consideration, for it will more than make good. Their extreme earliness will also recommend them, especially to those sowing clover with oats.

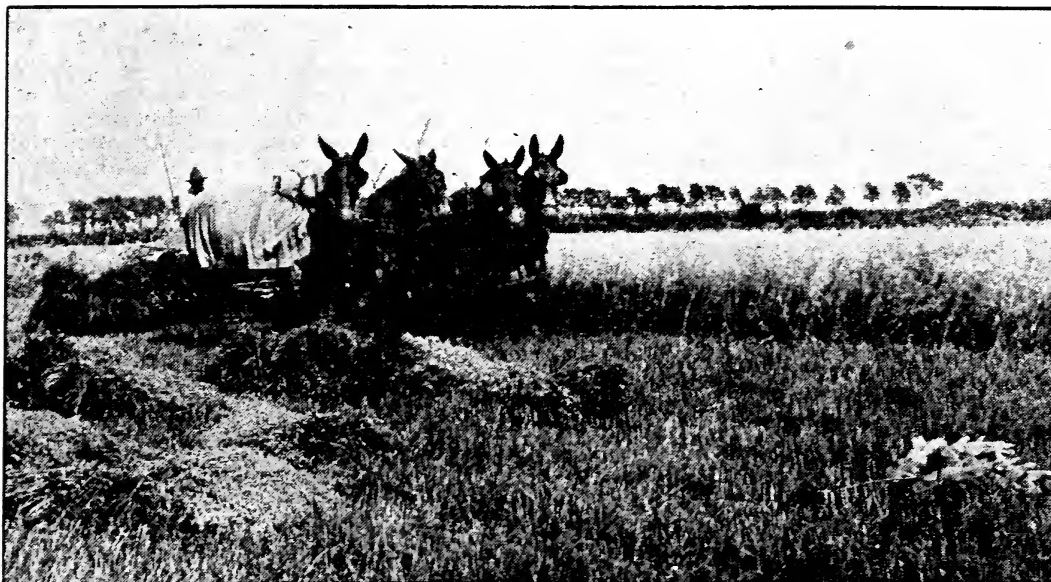
Prices:—1 to 5 bu. \$1.15; 5 to 10 bu. \$1.10; 10 bu. or over \$1.05.

The New Kherson or 60 Day Oats The new Kherson Oats are without a comparison the best Extra Early Oat that that has ever been introduced into this country. Best in every respect. They are earliest to ripen. They are the most productive. They are of medium short, strong straw and stand up on the richest of land. They make themselves early in the season before dry weather sets in. They yield more per acre than any of the late varieties. They always make a certain crop, regardless of wet or dry weather if your ground is properly prepared, as it should be for any kind of a crop, you will be reasonably sure of good returns from your oats crop.

(We take the following description from Bulletin 82 of the University of Nebraska:)

This Oat has proven itself of such outstanding merit in tests at this station and among co-operative experimenters that it deserves special mention. The oat was obtained of the Kherson Government, where the variety originated. A description of the soil and climate of that region will serve to explain why the oats are so well adapted to this region. The Kherson government of Russia lies in the Black Earth region, which is very similar to that of our own Great Plains. Climate is similar, also, but possesses even greater extremes of heat and cold, and is more uncertain as to rainfall. The plant is vigorous, but not a rank grower. The straw is short, and on the same lands stands shorter than other oats tested at this station. The berries are light yellow in color; small but numerous, and have a very thin hull. In yield per acre, they have led all other varieties at this station.

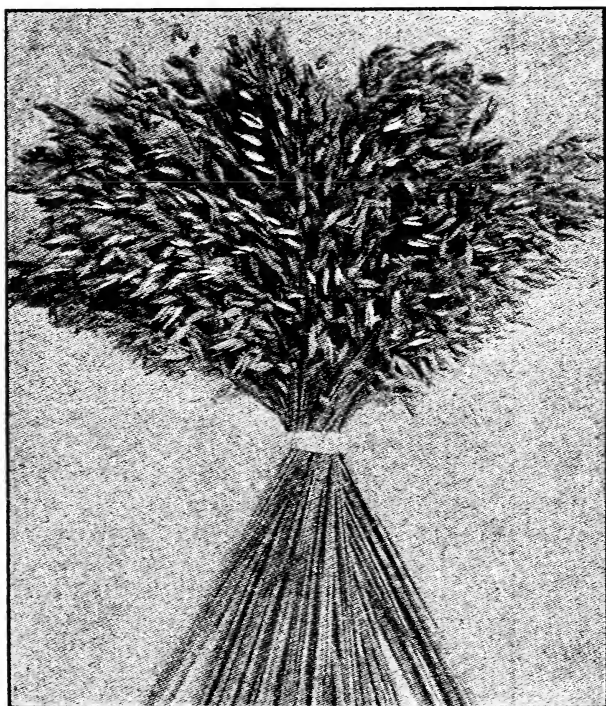
To those desiring to sow clover, this is a most desirable Oat as on account of its extreme earliness and short straw, your seeding has a much better chance. (Continued on next page.)



The above cut is made from a photograph taken of a field of Kherson or 60 Day Oats on the farm of T. J. Southworth, Rochelle, Illinois.

(New Kherson or 60 Day Oats, Continued) Many fields of clover look fine when the oats are removed, but with the heavy growth of straw, and hot dry weather coming on the clover soon disappears. With the smaller oats the clover is not so tender, and besides has about two weeks the start of that grown with late oats, also, the early oat will not lodge and kill the seeding. Those having trouble getting a stand of clover on their heavy soils will find this a very desirable oat.

Prices:—1 to 5 bus. \$1.15; 5 to 10 bus. \$1.10; 10 bus. or over \$1.05.

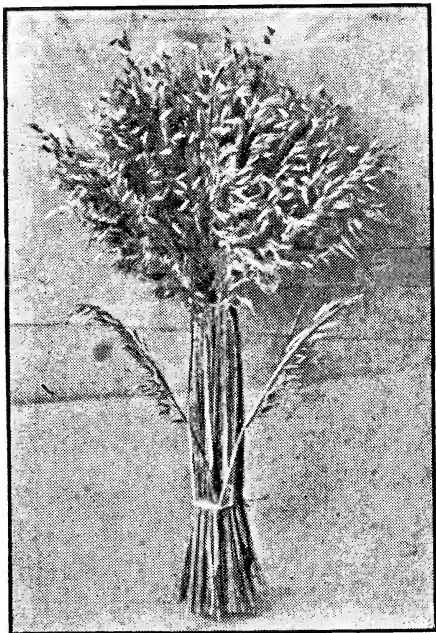


Quaker White Oats

Quaker White A splendid variety of white oats that has proven a winner, and very popular wherever they are grown. The growers of Quaker White Oats the past season report to us very satisfactory results, and as they have been grown on many different kinds of soil, with results equally the same in all cases, we feel that we can safely recommend them as being one of the best white oats. If your oat crop was light and poor the last few years, increase your yield by sending to us for some pure seed oats of this splendid variety.

They grow very stiff straw, thus standing up well. The grain is white, large and plump. It is a good stooler and grows up a large number of stems. The Quaker White Oats are capable of carrying a heavy load of grain on strong, rich bottom, corn soil, and can be counted on to produce you a large yield of good oats. Get in the game right! Be a progressive farmer—it will mean dollars and prosperity.

Prices:—1 to 5 bus. \$1.05; 5 to 10 bus. \$1.00; 10 bus. or over 95c. Containers at value.



New Gothland

Seed Wheat

Our Seed Wheat is grown from the most carefully selected stock, cleaned and put over our perfect system of grading, which insures uniformity, germinating power and freedom from noxious weeds.

We are obliged to ask considerable advance over the market price for our high grade Seed Wheat, as there is a much larger cost attached to its production and preparation than anyone who has not had the experience could possibly appreciate. Space does not permit going into detail, but as a matter of fact, the prices named for the larger quantities represent but a small advance over the actual cash outlay to us. We believe that farmers who want to change their seed will find it to their advantage to secure enough at least to give them a start.

SPRING WHEAT

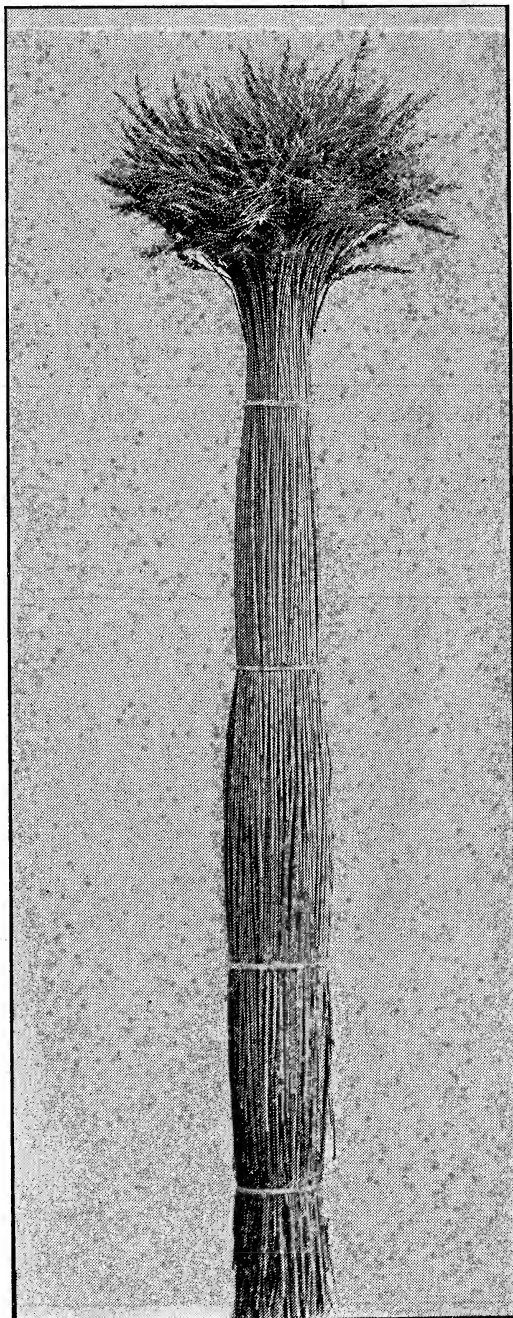
Blue Ribbon Blue Ribbon Wheat is a distinct variety originated by H. B. Krueger of Wisconsin, starting with a single head in 1904. It has been in competition with wheat grown in the best wheat growing sections in the United States and has always been awarded first or second premium.

Blue Ribbon is a bearded wheat with plump, heavy berry, and a short stiff straw. It is an early variety, maturing about ten days earlier than most wheat. This is very important as it enables it to get ahead of the severe heat. On this account also, it is valuable to sow with oats. It has never been affected with rust. It is also a good yielder.

Prices:—1 to 5 bus. \$3.00; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.90; 10 bus. or over, \$2.85. Bags at value.

New Gothland We introduced this oat in 1914; our sales have steadily increased. A most essential point in oat growing is to have a variety with stiff, strong, heavy straw. The New Gothland Oat is especially valuable in this respect. It stands up under heavy winds and rarely, if ever, does it lodge. Another characteristic of the New Gothland Oat is remarkable stooling propensity, which accounts for the heavy yield. On account of its extra stooling qualities we recommend the sowing of only two bushels per acre.

Prices:—1 to 5 bus. \$1.10; 5 to 10 bus. \$1.05; 15 bus. or over \$1.00. Containers at value.





Kaffir Corn

great amount of fodder. Every farmer should plant a few pounds of Kaffir Corn for his poultry. The grain cannot be excelled for fowls. If cut when first seed heads come into bloom, a second growth will shoot up and produce another crop of foliage or fodder. Sow broadcast and handle like millet, putting on from 75 to 100 pounds per acre, or drill with corn planter, putting in 10 pounds per acre. Write for samples and prices.

Cane Seed--Sorghum

This is the king of all forage plants, and in many localities is taking the place of corn as a fodder crop. It is a great draught resister and will produce more tonnage of palatable fodder per acre. Where cane is grown to cut for hay, it should be sown broadcast at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds per acre. If it is to be cut with a corn binder, it should be sown in drills 3 feet apart at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds per acre.

Early Amber Cane This is the common type grown throughout the the northern states for fodder. Write for samples and prices.



Early Amber Cane

Speltz or Emmer

Speltz has now been grown in the United States

in a large way for several years and each succeeding year not only emphasizes its value, but sees its production increasing to a great extent, it is found to be adapted to a wide range of soil and climate, to resist extremes of weather, to be of excellent feeding value. It is readily eaten by all kinds of stock and has shown itself to be especially adapted when fed to milch cows. It is better to mix it, however, with bran and shorts as it is pretty heavy feed when fed alone. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre.

Price:—\$1.60 per bu. Bags at value. Subject to market changes.

Oderbrucker Barley

Is considered the best bearded barley

grown. The State Experiment Station of Wisconsin has given particular attention to the breeding of barley to obtain big yields, protein, and tender qualities which are essential for both brewing and feeding purposes. Oderbrucker is considered the best variety of barley sent out by the Wisconsin Station. Oderbrucker is a stiff-strawed, heavy yielding, six-rowed, bearded variety.

Prices:—1 to 4 bus. \$1.90; 5 or over \$1.80. Subject to market changes. Bags at value.

Kaffir Corn

Valuable both for fodder and grain. Always yields an immense amount of seed, even

on the poorest soils and in the driest season. Especially adapted to places where the summers are hot and dry. Kaffir Corn has proven invaluable to western farmers as a fodder crop during dry seasons. It does well anywhere in the corn belt and can be grown as far north as Minnesota. On good ground it will make very large yields, besides affording a

Do not fail to consult the inside page of the back cover of this book, there will be found Collections of garden and flower seeds, suitable for the large or small garden. These packages are simply offered as an advertisement in order to introduce our seeds, and we assure you that all the seeds listed in these packages have real quality and productiveness and are as good as any seed that grow.

**Dwarf Essex Rape**

Cow Peas

Cow Peas are really beans and not peas as the name would indicate. They are grown extensively in the south where they play the same role in rotation farming that clovers do in the north. They are becoming more popular and their value is becoming more and more appreciated in the northern states. They are called the poor man's bank, for like other leguminous plants, besides yielding a bountiful crop, they increase the fertility of the soil.

Cow Peas will grow on any soil, even on the driest, worn-out, sterile land, where red clover will not grow. They are drought-resisting plants, standing the heat of the southern summer.

Whip-poor-will

A favorite early bunch-growing variety; has brown speckled seed. A standard sort. Write for samples and prices.

**Soy Beans**

Dwarf Essex Rape

This is the most valuable forage except clover that has been introduced in the United States. It has the advantage over other pastures in its ability to remain green longer as it withstands frost and cold. There is but one variety of Rape that has proven profitable to sow in America, and that is Dwarf Essex. Do not be deluded into buying inferior grades. Sow 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

Prices:—1 lb. 20c; 6 lbs. \$1.00; \$15.00 per 100. Buyer's expense.

**Cow Peas**

New Era

An early maturing variety; seed is bluish in color. It is upright-growing, quick to mature, and remarkably prolific of peas. To all those who have had no experience growing cow peas, we recommend this variety. Write for samples and prices.

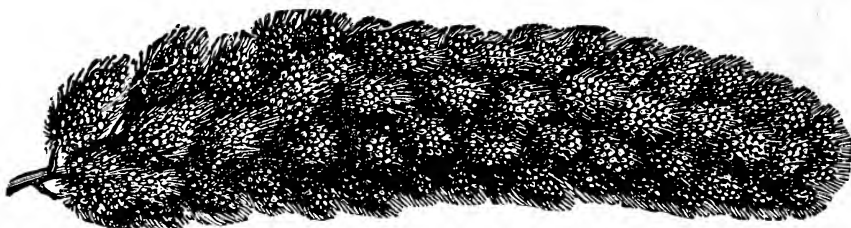
Soja or Soy Beans

Soy Beans grow erect, branching out 4 to 6 stems near the ground and attain a height of 2 to 3 feet. Soy Beans are like clover, great soil enrichers, gathering nitrogen from the air and adding it to the land. Soy Beans have attracted much attention in recent years on account of their great value as a silage with corn, making a completely balanced feed for cows. Write for samples and prices.

Millet Seed

Common

Requires a dry light, rich soil and grows 2½ to 4 feet high, with fine bulk of stalk and leaves, and is excellent for forage. Sow broadcast from May first to June twentieth if for seed, or until the last of July if for hay. Write for samples and prices. (Millet seed continued on next page.)



(Millet Seed
Continued)

German Golden

This variety is not as early as Common Millet but yields a much larger crop; Southern grown seed is much preferred as it will produce more hay. Northern grown seed is liable to be hybridized with other millets and will not grow as tall. We can furnish Southern grown seeds. Write for samples and prices.

Hungarian Grass

A valuable forage plant. Succeeds well on dry, light soil. Withstands the draught remarkably well, remaining green when all other vegetation is parched, and development is arrested, the least rain will restore it to vigor. Write for samples and prices.

Alfalfa

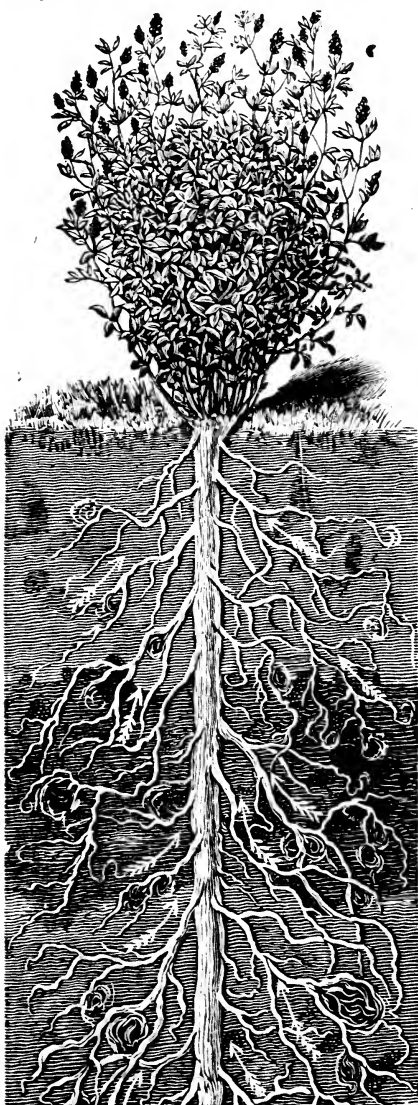
The use of this commodity is increasing very rapidly each year. Prices are always good. Alfalfa mills are springing up every place wherever any quantity of Alfalfa can be obtained to grind and make meal; it is the foundation for all the patent stock and fattening foods that are being manufactured. The great demand keeps the price up and it is advancing faster than the production, which goes to prove that you should grow Alfalfa, as this commodity is destined to become one of the most popular feeds in the United States and simply because it has value. It makes a ground feed, that is strong in protein, and high in food value.

Every wide awake farmer is very much alive to the desirability of having at least one field of Alfalfa on his farm. Every farmer who has once raised it for feeding purposes, considers it nearly indispensable to the feeding of stock. Alfalfa is an easy crop to grow. No one ought to fail in growing it.

It has been grown in nearly every state in the Union. We venture the assertion that Alfalfa can be grown on 90 per cent of the farms in the United States. It strongly resembles clover in its habits of growth and in its feeding value. It is very rich in protein and as nutritious as the best mill feeds for dairy cows. Horses, cattle and hogs fatten on Alfalfa pasture or hay. Alfalfa will grow and thrive on soils having a good under-drainage, or where the subsoil is porous, provided also that the soil is well supplied with lime. Few general rules can be laid down for Alfalfa culture since different conditions require different methods. One must study the requirements of the plant and his land to meet these needs.

Inoculation in most sections is necessary. Inoculation means putting or planting in the nitrogen-fixing germs or bacteria without which the Alfalfa cannot flourish. Where Sweet Clover grows wild, in the field or along the roadside, artificial inoculation for Alfalfa may not be necessary as the germs grow on Sweet Clover as on Alfalfa and natural inoculation takes place. But there is no other plant which commonly grows wild in the north that can support the same germs as the Alfalfa. All the legumes including clover, peas and beans bear bacteria, but a special kind lives on each plant. These germs on the Alfalfa roots form nodules from the size of a pin head to a pea. Each nodule contains a colony of germs which keep taking nitrogen out of the air and forming nitrates. From nitrates the plant roots draw their nitrogen, since the plants cannot use nitrogen direct from the air except to a very limited extent. Thus the germs on the roots prepare plant food. There are several methods of inoculating Alfalfa seed but we recommend the glue method, which will be described on another page. Under the head of "Glue Method of Inoculation."

A word in regard to the seed we offer for sale. It is a little difficult for us to always have the lowest price in dollars on Alfalfa Seed, unless we know what our competitor is offering. We find in many localities large quantities of foreign and southern seed are offered for sale. The United States Government realizes the great difference in the value of this seed and issues a bulletin discouraging the use of imported seed, as it will only produce about half the crop that you can expect from our heavy yielding northern grown seed. Our Alfalfa Seed is all Northern grown, non-irrigated and hardy; it is suitable for use anywhere that Alfalfa can be grown at all. We purchase the Alfalfa direct from the grower in the northwest, and after the seed has been selected and thoroughly cleaned by us, it is tested for (Continued on next page.)



Alfalfa (showing root system)

ALFALFA—(Continued) purity and germination, if found below standard in germination it is then scarified, and brought up to standard germination, thus insuring the buyer that the quality is up to standard.

Owing to the unusual fluctuation in prices we are unable to quote prices at time of going to press that would be satisfactory to the buyer or seller. We shall be glad to send samples for your inspection and quote prices as low as possible for first-class seed.



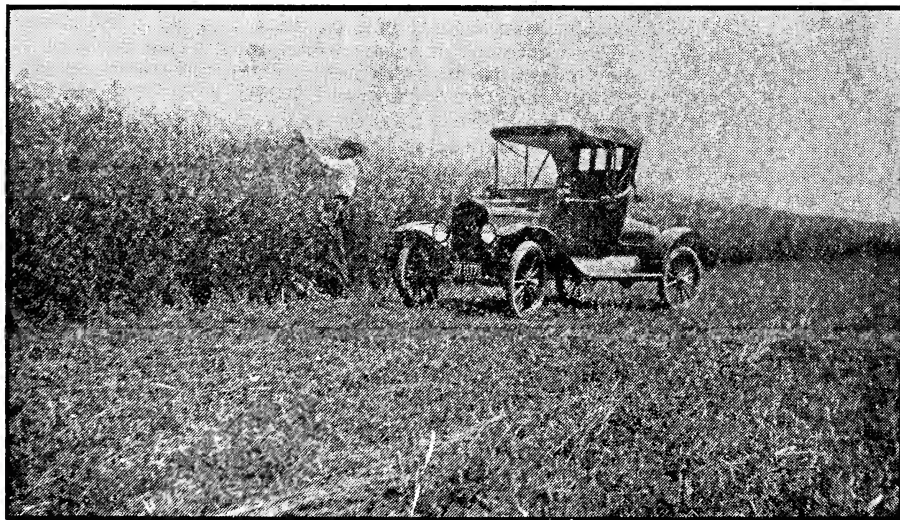
Grimm Alfalfa The Grimm Alfalfa which has been grown for many years in Minnesota with excellent success, was brought from Wertheim, Providence of Baden, Germany, in 1857, by a German farmer named Grimm. It became known as Grimm's Alfalfa and obtained a more than local reputation on account of its productiveness and extra hardness, for it survived winters that killed out many fields of other varieties of Alfalfa. Of course this was before the Montana, Dakota or any other northern grown Alfalfa seed was procurable. From appearance of the seed, Grimm Alfalfa cannot be distinguished from other varieties. A field of Grimm in bloom often shows a color variation in which shades of blue predominate, but occasionally yellow, brown or greenish blossoms appear. Some fields of Grimm Alfalfa are in Minnesota in the region where it was first introduced. We will have a limited quantity of this seed to offer, and shall be glad to send samples and prices on request.

Variegated Alfalfa The Northwestern Variegated strain of Alfalfa, is without doubt, the longest acclimatized alfalfa grown in the dry plains region of the Northwest. But for the Grimm, it could lay claim to being the strain longest grown in the entire Northwest. These two strains are the only alfalfas that

have a definite history of continuous growth under the severe climate conditions of summer heat and winter cold that prevail in the Northwest, extending over a period of more than thirty years. Northwestern Variegated Alfalfa is closely identified with the early history and settlement of the Black Hills and the adjacent territory in Montana. Fields of this variety have been standing for from ten to twenty years in the Black Hills region thus demonstrating its superior vigor. Write for samples and

Sweet Clover

Eight years ago a prominent farmer came into our office and asked if we had any Sweet Clover Seed for sale. The different varieties of this plant at that time were unknown to us and the inquire was not made of which variety he desired. We however, started out an inquiry to the prominent seed-houses in different sections of the country for Sweet Clover seed and did secure 100 lbs. which was used by his particular grower. The attention of this grower was called to the Sweet Clover plant from observing its hardy nature, as he had observed it along the roadsides, and being a legume, he could see no reason why it should not make a good fertilizer, on account of its deep rooting tendencies and amount of humus put in the soil. In connection with this grower, we spent considerable time investigating



Showing a 26 acre field of Sweet Clover on the farm of L. E. Lackland, near Rochelle, Ill., this crop 7 feet high and very dense, was turned under as a fertilizer.

SWEET CLOVER (Continued)

the value of Sweet Clover as a farm rotation crop, and as knowledge of the plant was gained, we became more enthusiastic regarding results obtained.

We often hear farmers say, as well as others, that Sweet Clover will grow anywhere. Our observations do not carry out this fact. While it is true that Sweet Clover does not necessarily have to have soil well supplied with humus, yet the soil must contain a good lime content in order to grow a healthy Sweet Clover plant, as well as, the necessary bacteria which is characteristic of the Sweet Clover plant, being the same bacteria required for Alfalfa. Many failures by growers of Sweet Clover have been caused by a lack of lime, even though inoculation of their seed, or soil, was done at time of seeding.

As to varieties of Sweet Clover for general farm purposes, we have found the White Blossom, biennial, to produce the best results. This variety is larger and deeper rooted and grows a very vigorous plant under proper conditions, therefore, returns to the soil a large amount of humus, which can be utilized in following crops.

A statement came to our notice recently that the second growth of Sweet Clover after being harvested, the roots and stubble were equal to 25 tons of barnyard manure. Any farmer can readily see that it would be supplying his soil with humus at a low cost.

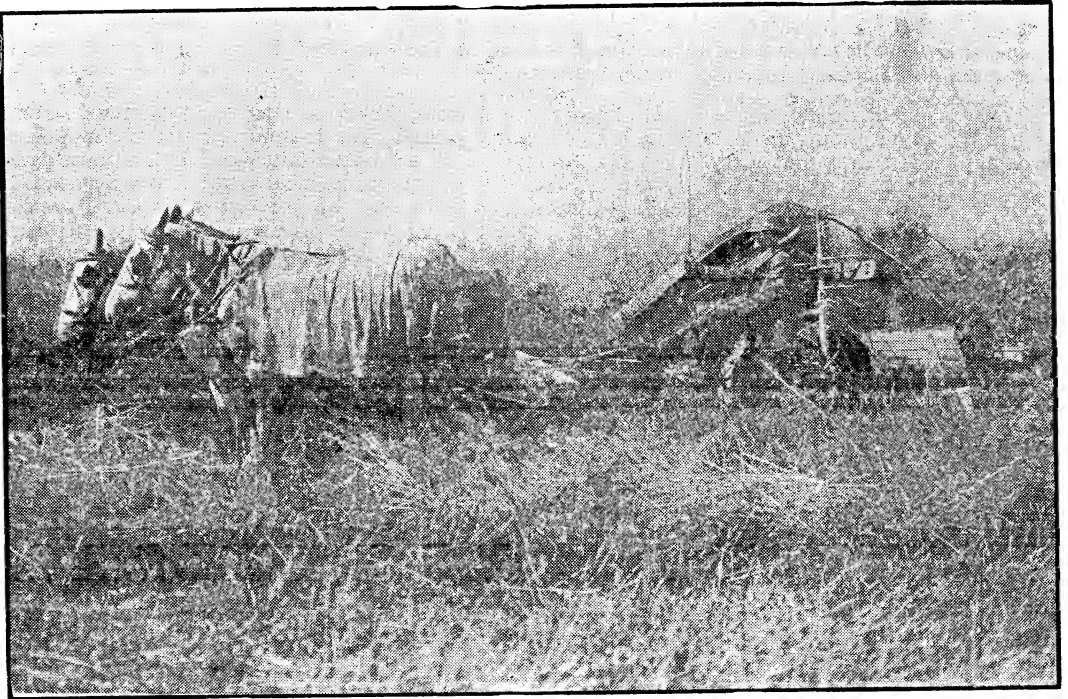


**Showing Cattle Pasturing on a fall growth of Sweet Clover
Making a gain of nearly three pounds per day.**

The Yellow Blossom, biennial, on account of its branching and low growing tendencies, is very desirable from a pasture standpoint, especially when used for hogs. The Yellow Blossom, biennial, in season of maturing is about two weeks earlier than the White Blossom. In the past two years other varieties of the White Blossom biennial have developed which matured fully as early as the Yellow Blossom biennial. However, this variety has not been fully established by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, as it has only been discovered in recent years. We are informed by the Department of Agriculture at Washington that a White Blossom annual made its appearance last year in a field where more than 25 per cent of the plants blossomed the first year of seeding. This strain will be worked out by the Department. The yellow annual on account of its small growth and short season is not recommended for use in general farm crops.

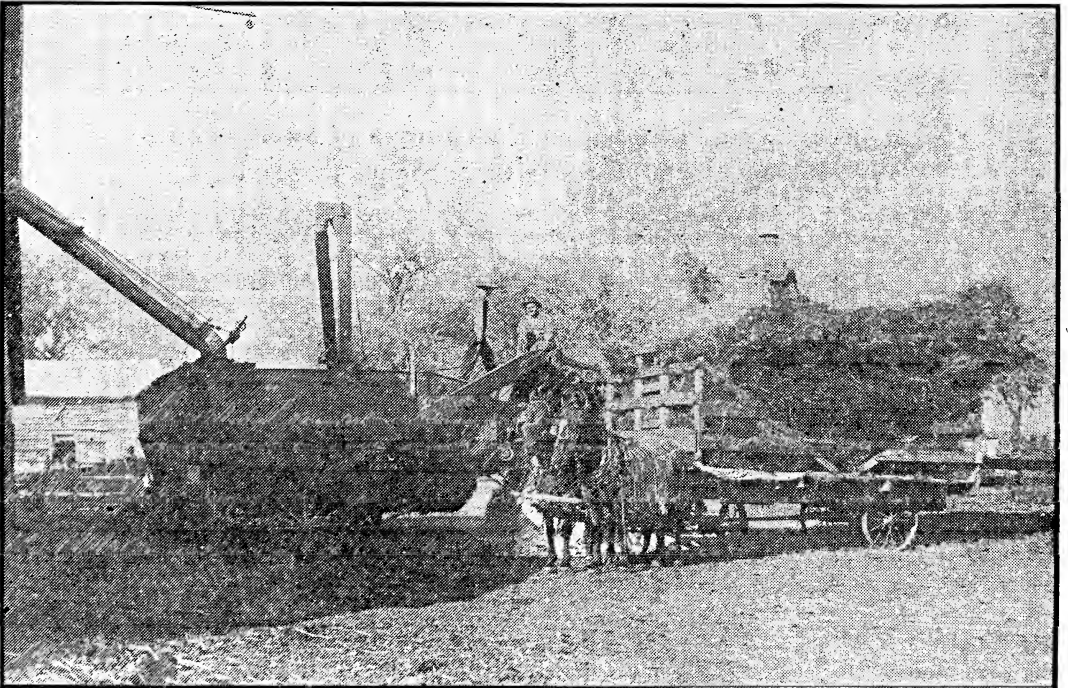
In the utilization of Sweet Clover, we firmly believe the fertilizing results are the most lasting and perhaps, as a whole, produce the most profit. When we take this fact into consideration, with the excellent fall pasture from the growth of the first year's seeding, after grain crop has been harvested, or can be cut for hay, with early spring pasture the second year or hay crop harvested the latter part of May or early part of June, followed with good substantial returns from a seed crop, that is, if seed properly develops, if not, it is worth the price to turn under as a fertilizer.

Many growers are now, and have been for the past few years, using Sweet Clover as a silage. In fact, silos have been filled with the straw after going through the huller or thrashing machine, after taking seed crop. It is necessary in using this dry matter in the silo to use water sufficient to soak it up well in order to make silage. The feeding of this silage by growers, who have come under our observation, has proven very profitable and analysis by the Department of Agriculture at Washington has shown it to be superior to corn ensilage.



Showing the cutting of first growth of Sweet Clover with a Corn Binder .

The seed crop of the biennial varieties of Sweet Clover is making a serious problem to the growers, as well as to the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Investigations by the Department are being made year by year with an effort to ascertain the failure of Sweet Clover in setting and developing seed. From all information at our command at this moment, the real cause has not been ascertained. The season of 1917 was thought to be excessive dry weather, while in former years we had an unusual amount of moisture during the developing period of the seed crop, the cause then was laid to too much wet weather. Therefore, the true cause has not been thoroughly established.



Threshing Sweet Clover on the farm of Jas. Nealis, near Rochelle, Ill.

From observations, on our part however, we have found that volunteer Sweet Clover on blue grass pastures has developed far better seed crops than well developed plants on the cultivated soils. In our early study of the Sweet Clover problem, cutting second year's growth for seed crop was a problem that seemed hard to surmount. However, later years' experience has taught us that the crop is not as hard to harvest as first supposed. In the extreme high growth where clipping or pasturage were not taken from the field, plants grew strong and vigorous. One field in particular, an average growth of nine feet, was harvested for seed crop by using a corn binder. This same field had several rounds cut with a grain harvester without difficulty. The scattering seeds in harvesting is the cause of great loss. It has been fully demonstrated that seed should not be harvested until major part has turned brown. Therefore, in any machine that is used in harvesting, it is advisable to use metal pans under the exposed parts of the machine to gather the shattered seeds from the tables.

In hulling the seed, we have found that the clover huller—a large size which is made more roomy than the common huller—produces the best results. It can, however, be run through the threshing machine, the hulling of the seed not being done quite as well and a larger per cent is lost. The seed as it comes from the thresher or clover hulling machine contains more or less hard shell seeds and that they may be available for the first season of sowing, it is essential that they be run through a scarifying machine which scratches the shell of the seed, thereby, giving moisture easier access to the germ and in many cases increasing the germination from 30 to 55 per cent. Any grower will readily see that with high germinating seed much less seed will be required per acre to produce a desired stand.

For detailed information concerning the growing and handling of the Sweet Clover crop, we recommend that growers, and prospective growers, address the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for recent bulletin publications put out by the Department, Mr. H. S. Coe, author. Farmers Bulletin 797 is confined to growing of the crop. Bulletin 836 gives information concerning harvesting and threshing a seed crop. Bulletin 820 treats on the utilization of Sweet Clover, proper methods of harvesting for hay crop, also treating as a pasture crop, and as a fertilizer. Also gives results of its use as silage. We consider them the best publications up to date on the subject.

Glue Method of Inoculation

We have received many inquiries recently regarding the glue method of inoculation. The glue method is not only cheap and easy, but we believe perfectly practical. It is not necessary to be very particular about the details to have it successful in its results. A pound of glue may be dissolved in from one to three gallons of water, and from one to three quarts of dirt may be sprinkled on the seed after it has been moistened with the glue water. As a rule, a quart of dirt will stick to the seed and the rest may be screened out, or not, just as you prefer; the amount of dirt is not material, if there is enough. In preparing the dirt, however, care should be taken to secure it from a place where the bacteria are active, as shown by the nodules formed on the roots of the plants you have selected. If the plant you have selected to inoculate from has grown in the same place for several years, the inoculation will be better, stronger and more vigorous. The dirt should not be dried in the sun, as direct sunlight is fatal to bacteria of nearly every kind. The dirt should be finely pulverized and sifted through a fine sieve.

In case you have not the place nor the soil for this inoculation, we will furnish the soil and inoculate Sweet Clover Seed or Alfalfa at \$1.00 per bushel.

Clovers

Alsike Clover This plant ranks nearly as valuable as the Medium for ordinary soils, and under some conditions much better. The plants are smaller but as it is also much more closely eaten by stock, there is less waste. The quality of the hay is better. Being fibrous-rooted, it will not heave out in the winter. Write for prices.

Red Clover This is the common or Medium Red Clover; the one most universally grown throughout the country on fertile soil and especially where hay is desired. It has only two superiors—Sweet Clover and Alfalfa. Write for prices.

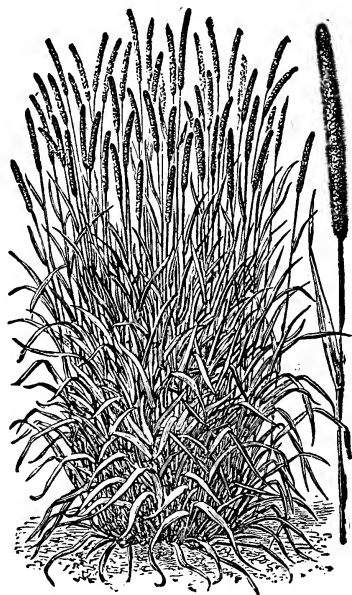
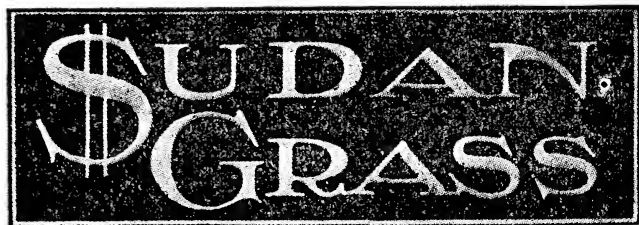
Mammoth Clover For impoverished soils or for pasturage, we think this variety excels the Medium. On impoverished soils it does not grow so rank or coarse, and in a pasture it retains its greenness throughout the summer much better than the Medium, and also furnishes a larger amount of forage. As a fertilizer it grows much ranker and coarser than the Medium, making more to plow under. Write for prices.



Red Clover

Timothy

Too well known to need description. We handle what we believe to be the very best seed on the market, and seed that invariably gives satisfaction. Write for prices.



Timothy

Sudan Grass

This is truly a wonderful grass, and while it is a new grass in this country, no doubt you have heard or read of its wonderful qualities. It makes a quick growth and matures three to four crops of hay per year; it grows from 100 to 500 stems from a single seed.

It does well on any kind of soil, and makes heavy crops with but little moisture or with excessive rain, so it is a sure crop wet or dry. This grass will never be a pest, as it is very tender and a light frost will kill it.

Sudan Grass should not be planted until the soil has become warm in the spring. Planting in cold soil only delays germination and dwarfs the early growth; it can be sown any time in the summer as a catch crop so long as 70 to 80 days intervene before date of the first expected frost.

Seeded in rows 36 to 42 inches apart, 2 to 3 pounds of seed per acre are sufficient; in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, 4 to 6 pounds, and drilled or broadcast, 16 to 24 pounds per acre are required.

Price—35c Lb. Subject to change. Write for prices on larger quantities.

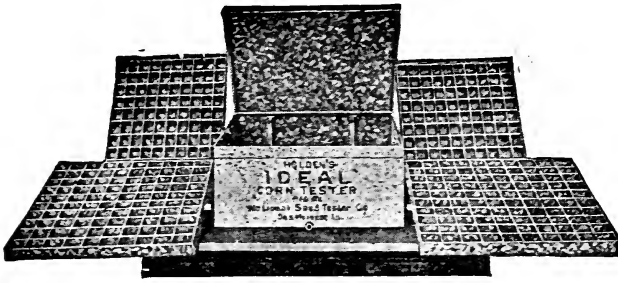
Seed Buckwheat

Japanese The plants are large and vigorous, maturing seed early and resisting drought and blight remarkably well; the grain is much larger and has a thinner hull than the Common or Silver Hull,

We recommend this variety especially for well drained or sandy land and the dry climate of the western plains. Write for samples and prices.



JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.



No. 1—400 Ear Box Tester

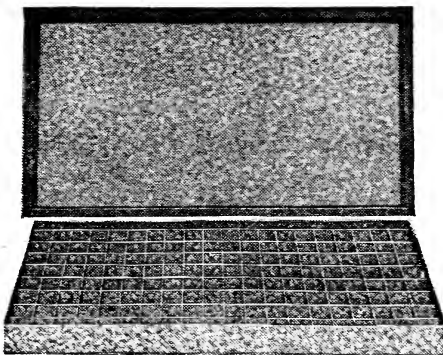
trays and the tester does the rest, making a thorough germination test in 4 days.

Quick--Simple--Accurate

The Holden's Ideal Corn Tester makes the test with nothing but water so you can see both the sprout and the root systems and save only the good; strong seed. Throw away not only dead ears, but also all weak seed. It is the only tester that will give an absolutely accurate test. No wet sand, sawdust or cloth for mould to travel in. Cannot dry out around the edges and spoil part of your test.

Awarded the Gold Medal at the National Corn Exposition, Omaha, Dec. 9th, 1908.

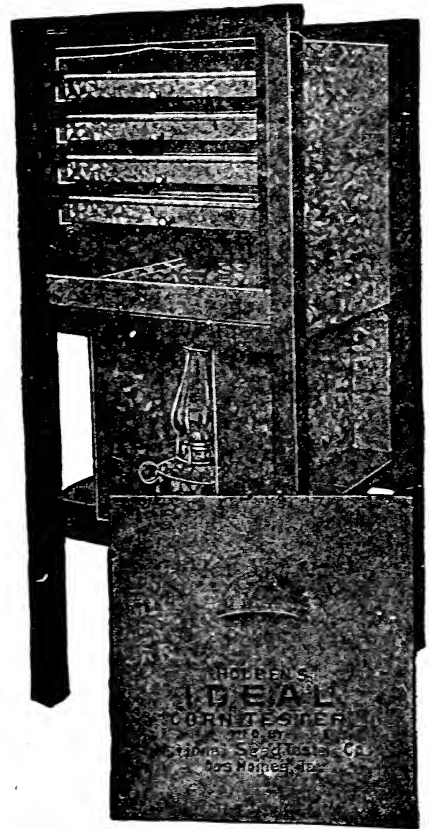
ONE EAR OF SEED EQUALS FROM 3 TO 12
BUSHELS OF CROP.



No. 4—200 Ear Box Tester

Test Your Seed Corn With Holden's Ideal Corn Tester

It will make more money than any other machine or implement on your farm. You can test from 200 to 800 ears at one time. It takes only 3 to 4 hours to fill the



No. 2—400 Ear Cabinet Tester

PRICES:

F. O. B. Rochelle, Ill., or Des Moines, Iowa.

No. 4—200 Ear Box Tester.....	\$ 6.00
No. 1—400 Ear Box Tester.....	12.00
No. 2—400 Ear Cabinet Tester.....	18.00
No. 3—800 Ear Cabinet Tester.....	35.00

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET AND LEARN ALL ABOUT THIS WONDERFUL TESTER

ROCHELLE SEED COMPANY,

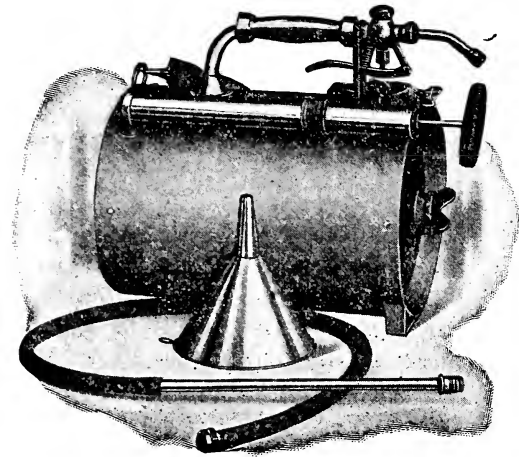
ROCHELLE, - - - - - ILLINOIS.

Lowell Fountain Compressed Air Sprayer

PRICE: GALVANIZED \$6.50

Note These Exclusive Points

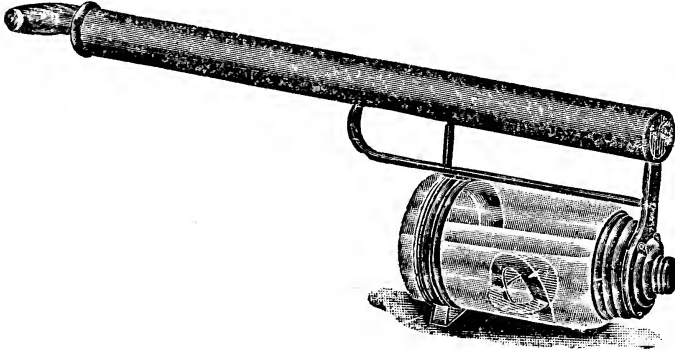
- 1.—It is devoid of complex or intricate parts.
- 2.—It is both automatic and positive in its action.
- 3.—One charge is sufficient to expel entire contents.



Tree attachment consisting of three feet of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch 3-ply C. I. Rubber Tubing with spraying nozzle one foot long; for small tree or shrub spraying; Spray Crook nozzle three inches long for potato spraying. Funnel with brass wire strainer cloth for filling, and shoulder strap for carrying furnished with each machine. Capacity of tank, three gallons.

Lowell Glass Tank Sprayer

Price: Tin Tube, Zinc
Jar Top & Can Screw,
75 cents



Lowell Special Sprayer

Price, 50 cents



PHENOL, The Best Known Germicide

It will properly disinfect your premises and prevent disease germs from breeding in the foul odors and decaying animal or vegetable matter. **No offensive odor can exist where this article is used.** If your water closet has a bad odor, as often is the case in the best of buildings, 2 or 3 handfuls of Phenol Disinfectant sprinkled in the closet will render the atmosphere agreeably pure.

As a Healing Powder, It has No Equal!

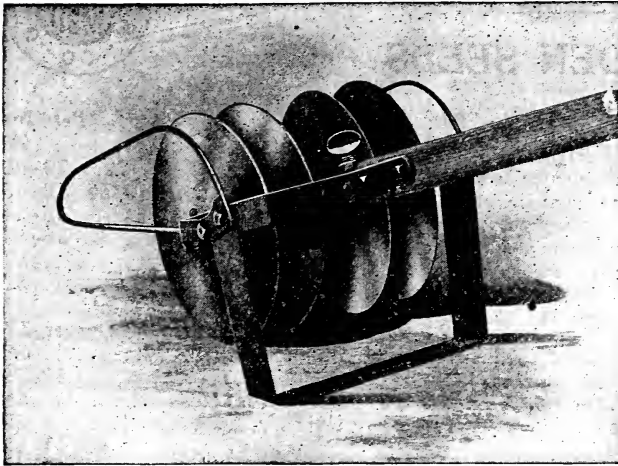
Applied to barb wire cuts, sore shoulders on horses, in fact any open sore, dust Phenol frequently on affected parts and results will be marvelous. We guarantee this disinfectant if properly used.

Prices---1 lb. can 25c; 25 lb. pail \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

— Manufactured By The —

ROCHELLE SEED COMPANY, Rochelle, Illinois.

THE PERFECTION GARDEN CULTIVATOR



This New Disc and Knife Weeder and Mulcher is the final evolution in hand Cultivators. It excels and supercedes all. In it is found the best characters of others simplified to the accomodation of the professional trucker or home gardener.

No Attachments Are Necessary

To make it do the work needed. By a simple changing of the bolts, it automatically adjusts itself to suit the occasion. It can be worked in gravel, soil, through sticks and coarse straw or stubble of any kind. The discs can be adjusted to any angle, throwing the soil to or from the plants.

It is simple, durable, made of the best materials and within the reach of all in price.

Price, \$3.50 | Each

THE COLUMBIA PLANTER

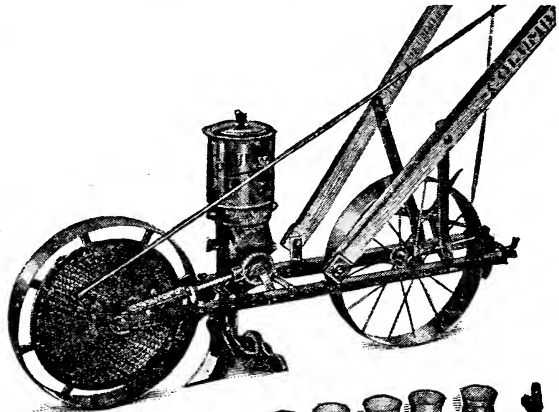
The Greatest Seeding Machine in the World!

They sow any kind of seed large or small. They are a positive force feed—every seed is carried to the ground and covered; not a seed can escape. Nor can a seed pass through the machine or escape to the ground when the machine is out of gear—a very important advantage possessed by no other planter.

The seed drops into the cells or pockets formed in the seed cylinders where nothing can disturb it, and is carried to the ground by the revolution of the cylinders.

Seven cylinders are furnished with each machine, which are ample for any ordinary gardner. However we can furnish extra cylinders to fit any kind of seed grown.

Write for Illustrated Circulars Describing
All the Different Styles of Planters Manufactured by the Columbia Planter Company

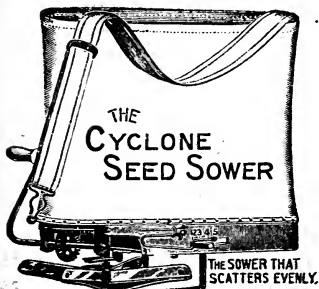


PRICE: \$15.00 EACH

COLUMBIA SEEDING MACHINE No. 10

SAVING SEED

A good Seed Sower will pay for itself in sowing a very few acres. First, in the saving of seed by even distribution. For example, say clover is worth only \$6.00 per bushel, and ordinarily one bushel is sown on six acres. If 4-5 or even $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bushel is distributed evenly, there will be better results than if a whole bushel or more be poorly distributed, and the 1-5 to $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel is saved by even distribution. The seed thus saved in seeding only six acres, represents the price of a good Seed Sower. Besides, the work is easily done and in about one-fifth of the time that would be required by the old method. Nor is this the only saving, as an even distribution of seed insures a full crop.



THE GENUINE CYCLONE SEEDER

This machine is neatly finished, has a large, heavy duck hopper, and is especially recommended when a Sower is wanted for sowing grain or other varieties of seeds. (Full directions for operating with each machine.) **Price, \$1.75 Each**



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SPECIAL SEED COLLECTIONS

ONE of the heaviest items of expense in the handling of seed orders is usually the gathering together of the different packets and varieties and packing them ready for shipment.

This must necessarily be done with each individual order where the seeds are selected by the customer. In order to do away with much of this expense, and thus give more seeds for the same money, we are offering several collections of seeds put up all ready to mail. These include the best varieties we handle, and are put up to meet the demands of the one who has only a few square feet in the back yard, or the gardener who grows all kinds of vegetables. Whatever the size of your garden, you can save money by using one of these collections. By putting up hundreds of these at one time, we can do this with very little expense for the packing. By this system you pay for the seeds you are getting, and are not obliged to pay for the time usually required by the packer who puts up an individual order. By a careful study of the three collections we are offering, you will undoubtedly find one that will just meet your needs. If it does not exactly do so, you can order additional seeds, at the regular prices advertised in the catalog, and have them go forward with the collections. **No changes will be made in the Collections. In ordering, simply specify the number of the Collection wanted.**

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1 Pkt. Cucumber05	1 Pkt. Sweet Peas05
1 Pkt. Head Lettuce05		
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